The Bombay Gazette.

No 9.559—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion .... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Ten Lines and under—
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Second do. 3 8
Third do. 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............ As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th July, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ....Rs. 500
Second Class passage...... ,, 335

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

FOR RANGOON
(CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS SHOULD INDUCEMENT OFFER).

THE S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th instant.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 25th July. For Freight and Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

24th June, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	11th July.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	[illegible]	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	G. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CATHAY	2983	450	R. T. Dundas	21st July.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	R. G. Breed	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned, for some years Sub-Editor of the *Times of India* Newspaper, SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT on the Staff of an Indian paper, or in a private office. Is thoroughly conversant with office routine, a good Accountant, and Correspondent, and possesses unexceptionable testimonials. Address care of the MANAGER.

C. WILLMOTT,

GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, COLOMBO.

WANTED, a SUB-MANAGER; a married man preferred.

For terms apply by letter to

THE SECRETARY,
Colombo Hotels Company, Limited, Colombo.

ON and after date the price of AMERICAN ICE will be :—

2 lbs. and less than 10 lbs. 1½ anna per lb.
10 ,, ,, 500 ,, 1 ,, ,,
500 ,, upwards ,, ½ ,, ,,

TUDOR COMPANY.

Bombay, 8th July 1879.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

FOR SALE

AN ENGLISH-BUILT MAIL PHAETON by BARKER, of Chandos Street, in good order, suitable for Arabs. Price Rs. 1,000.

An English-built four-seated Canoe Barouche just arrived from England. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

FISSE THIRION & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

THIS celebrated wine so largely in demand in Calcutta is to be obtained from us at Rs. 40 per doz. qts. and Rs. 44 for two doz. pts.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED by our Client, Mr. MORARBHAI VIJBHOOKANDAS, some time in the year 1866, to his then Mehta, PRANJIWANDAS BHOYSHAW, to act as our Client's Attorney during his ABSENCE, and the POWER of ATTORNEY, dated the 12th of April 1878, GRANTED to the said PRANJIWANDAS BHOYSHAW jointly with VIJBHOOKANDAS SHIKARIDAS, are hereby CANCELLED. And all persons are hereby warned against dealing with the said Pranjiwandas Bhoyshaw under either of the said Powers or in any other way on account of the said Mr. Morarbhai Vijbhookandas.—Dated this 2nd day of July 1879.

TYABJI & SAYANI,
Attornies to Morarbhai Vijbhookandas.

AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from the 15th July instant, the RUNNING of the TRAINS on the AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY will be ALTERED as under :—

DOWN TRAINS.	UP TRAINS.
Budneira.. Dep. 4- 0 P.M.	Amraoti .. Dep. 11- 0 A.M.
Amraoti .. Arr. 4-30 ,,	Budneira.. Arr. 11-30 ,,

See also Public Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

Further information can be obtained at the Stations or from the undersigned.

W. J. CHAMBERLANE,
Traffic Superintendent, Berar State Railway.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,
FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

		Rs.	a.
6 feet by 3 feet	each Rs.	9	0
7 ,, 4½ ,,	,, ,,	14	0
8 ,, 5 ,,	,, ,,	20	0
DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide......per yard	,,	6	8
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each	,,	22	8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

TO ensure insertion of ADVERTISEMENTS, it is requested that as far as possible the COPY SHOULD REACH THE OFFICE BEFORE 5 o'clock in the EVENING.

FOR SALE, an IMPROVED PATENT HAND DERRICK CRANE, with 30 feet Jib and Chain complete, to lift up to 15 cwts. It is now lying in our Godown at Sassoon Dock and can be seen at any time. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

APPLICATIONS for the DELIVERY of PUBLIC LECTURES in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, for the Session 1879-80, will be received up to 31st July, 1879.

For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 28th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on 30th June, 1879.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July 1879.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th, to MONDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July 1879.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM—THE LOVER'S TALE, Rs. 2-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

AINSLEY'S ENGINEERS' GUIDE, Edition 1879, Rs. 4-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

KINGLAKE'S INVASION of the CRIMEA, New Edn., 6 vols., Rs. 22-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,

26, Meadow Street.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE affairs of the above Company having now been fully wound up, NOTICE is hereby given under Section 158 of "The Indian Companies' Act X., 1866," that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Ferdinand Fischer, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1879, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of having laid before them the ACCOUNT showing the manner in which the WINDING-UP of the said Company has been conducted and the property of the said Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the continuing Liquidator, to approve of said account, and to pass a Resolution requesting said Ferdinand Fischer, as sole continuing Liquidator of said Company, to take all such steps as may be necessary for effecting the FINAL DISSOLUTION of the Company.

F. FISCHER, Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th July 1879.

THE BHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass a Resolution in confirmation or otherwise of a preliminary agreement, dated 5th July, 1879, entered into by the Directors of the Company, whereby Messrs. Vithaldass Samuldass, Virjishunker Gowrishanker, Venishunker Luxmishunker, and Bhugwandas Bhowanbhoy, all of Bhownugger, undertake to advance to the Company two several sums, aggregating Rs. 3,25,000, upon mortgage of the property at Bhownugger and Mhowa, and also to undertake the management of the Company's affairs at Bhownugger for a period of ten years upon terms in the said agreement mentioned.

By order of the Directors,

W. G. MAYHEW, Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 138 OF 1875.

GOOLAMALLY SUCHOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, and ALLYBHOY SUCHOO, of Muscat, Mahomedan inhabitant, trading at Bombay under the name of SUCHOOBHOY KHAREE, at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay...Plaintiffs.

vs.

FAZULLA CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Khoja Molla, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, Administrator with the Will annexed of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, and HUBIBBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, also residing at Khoja Molla, in Bombay, an infant, by his next friend and guardian *ad litem* JAMALBHOY JAIRAJBHOY ....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of Immoveable Property, dated the 19th day of June, 1879, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property at the instance of the above-named Plaintiffs :—

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, and two-storied house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Old Cassee Syed or Bhundarwada Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Three Hundred and Fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 905, 906, 921, 922, 923, and 1,584, and by the Collector of house assessment under No. 112, and bounded on the east by the house of Collee Doming Tookaram, on the west partly by the said Old Cassee Syed Street and partly by the property of the late Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, on the north by Bhundarwada or Old Cassee Syed Street, and on the south by public street called Colleewada Lane. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 28th day of July, 1879, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1879.

JOHN C. ANDERSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WATSON & CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE
SALE
HAS COMMENCED

And will continue until
FURTHER NOTICE.

We are now offering a large assortment of

DRESS MATERIALS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RAMPART ROW,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to No. [illegible], MEADOW STREET. July 7. F. SAUQUET & [illegible]

FOR SALE, a handsome pair of [illegible] PONIES, just arrived. Apply X. Y. Z., care of HO[illegible] Co., Rampart Row.

TO-DAY TIFFIN, TEMPLE BAR, &c.—Mock Turtle Soup, [illegible] Lamb Chops, Fowl, Pillau, Beefsteak, &c. Dinner, Rs. [illegible]

APOLLO BUNDER TIFFIN.—Austr[illegible] Corned Round of Beef.—GREEN and JARVIS, [illegible] Bunder.

TO LET, a CAPITAL ROOM for a [illegible] Office or a Barrister's Chamber, above Morton and [illegible] Tea Emporium, in Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY [illegible] BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; [illegible] postage Rs. 5-2, Bombay Gazette Office.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 As. per lb. [illegible] Rs. 1-0-0 per lb. [illegible]

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd..... Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. ..... ,, ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE always on hand a well assorted stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS for the convenience of Gentlemen *en route* to Europe or passing hurriedly through Bombay.

Cash Price List.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Fine Blue Serge Suits	30	0	Cambric Sleeping Suits	6	8
Soft India Tweed do.	30	0	Oxford Cloth do.	10	0
Black Alpaca Coats	12	8	Wove Flannel do.	18	0
Brown Holland Suits	15	0	Silk and Wool do.	18	0
Light Over-coats	23	0	Long Cloth Shirts (per ½ doz.)	22	8
Warm do.	45	0	Best do.	28	0
Heavy Ulsters	55	0	Do. do. Collars atd.	31	0
Dressing Gowns	10	0	Flannel and Silk and Wool...	52	0
Warm do.	20	0	Oxford Cloth Shirts		

THE WELL KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS
AND
OUTFITTERS,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.
LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE.

Hoar & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue on application.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	27 30 33 36	27 0 30 0 35 0 38 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30 33 36	35 0 38 0 42 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33 36	[illegible] 0 58 0
"The Railway" Indian Portmanteau Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22 24 27	30 0 34 0 38 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	38 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass Buckles and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	90 0
The Vade Mecum, a useful article for Travellers, with separate Linen and Boot Compartments	22 24	40 0 44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20 22 24	30 0 36 0 40 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, Best Stained Oxhide fittings of the best description	22 24	40 0 44 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks		from 12 8

	Inches.	Prices.
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8 6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security.		9 8 10 0 11 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 0 14 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suits, strongly made of Block Tin. The height will allow its being placed under the seat of a Railway carriage	22 24 26 28	24 0 28 0 30 0 34 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies use	34	48 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanised Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30 33 36	40 0 45 0 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 8 12 0 13 0
RUGSTRAPS—With the new registered Handle, to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as as a Large Rug		2 8 3 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside cash pockets		5 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		10 0 13 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		23 0

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

{ 3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., Bombay. { The Travellers' Kit House. }

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England ;

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect the repairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK
FULL PARTICULARS AT

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

[illegible]UNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
[illegible]ANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
[illegible]RON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
[illegible] THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
[illegible] Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Serin[illegible] [illegible] Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, [illegible], Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.
Illustrated Price List free on application.

[illegible]NDY & CO., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address ; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended :—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... ,, 3 0 ,, ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. ,, 60 0 per hhd.
Kilderkins.. ,, 28 0 per kild.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,
(EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878 :—

G. H. Mumm and Co.	35,906	doz. bottles.
Piper Heidsieck	19,636	do.
L. Roederer	13,469	do.
Moet and Chandon	5,478	do.
Heidsieck and Co.	6,491	do.
Vve. Clicquot Ponsardin	2,712	do.
Giesler and Co.	1,960	do.

Price per case of one doz. quarts ....Rs. 53
Do. do. of two doz. pints 55

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &c.

MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY & SONS'

WHITE.	Per 1 Doz. Qts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Nessmelyer, 1868	at Rs. 16	at Rs. 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868.	,, 19	
Schomlauer Auslese 1868	,, 22	
RED.		
Szegzarder 1862	,, 13	,, 14
Ofner Adlersberger 1862	,, 16	
Karlowitzer 1868	,, 16	
Erlauer, 1868	,, 16	,, 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	,, 19	,, 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January 1879.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have

10 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
13 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
6 assorted qualities of Hungarian Wines, Red and White.
10 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11	per barrel 25 lbs.	each.
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
F	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FFF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes,—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KURRIM IRJIBHOY & Co., Jackeria Musjid ; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort ; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8
Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING :

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879;
LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

PANCHGANI SCHOOL,
CLAREMONT HOUSE.
MASTER AND MISTRESS.
REV. A. YOUNG AND MRS. YOUNG.

TERMS.

DAY SCHOLARS from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per mensem. Boarders from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Reduction will be made for more than 2 children from the same family.

Reference is kindly permitted to E. Condor, Esq., Miller Oldham, Surgeon Major Mackenzie, E. Hinxley, Esq., W. Simpson, Esq., J. F. Walks, Esq., Rev. G. Bowen, Rev. R. Jeffrey, Rev. D. Macpherson, Bombay ; Rev. T. H. [illegible], Rev. J. Small, Poona ; and W. E. Gordon, Esq., Panchgani.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
ARMY, CIVIL, AND GENERAL AGENTS, AND BANKERS,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOME AND OTHER REMITTANCES effected at favourable rates—and by Telegram if necessary.

Bills, Drafts, Cheques, Notes, payable at Home, cashed.

Government Currency Notes of any circle received from Constituents at their full value—par.

Current Accounts opened and Interest allowed thereon, and no Commission charged.

Fixed Deposits received on liberal terms.

East India and other allowances drawn free of charge in London and India.

Advances made on approved Securities.

Stocks, Shares, &c., bought and sold.

Telegrams sent Home at reduced rates by means of Private Code.

Orders executed for every description of goods, from Stocks here, or from England at wholesale prices, to be shipped direct to Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, &c.

Passages booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Sovereigns, Bank of England Notes, and Drafts payable at Home supplied.

Passengers met on board-ship in Bombay and England.

Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight, and insured if desired.

Telegrams have immediate attention.

Personal, Financial and Agency business of any kind conducted.

Their Office in London conducts the same description of business in all its different departments.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY, 28, APOLLO STREET
BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 24.)
AFRICA—EAST COAST.
ZANZIBAR HARBOUR.
BUOYS AND BEACONS.

THE Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty has published the following information—received from Captain H. R. G. Earle, H. M. S. London—relative to alteration in the buoyage of Southern pass ; and in the leading mark and buoyage of English pass—approaches to Zanzibar harbour :—

Southern Pass.—Mtwana shoal buoy, conical and painted black, now lies one cable S. S. W. of its former position, with the shoalest spot of Outer Mtwana shoal, bearing E. by S., distant 2 cables.

The buoy marking the eastern edge of Kisiki bank is now painted black and white in vertical stripes, with staff and square.

English Pass.—Waliso house being hidden by trees, and no longer available as a leading mark, two beacons have been erected on the shore in front of Mtoni palace, which kept in line with a white door in the centre of the palace, bearing S. S. E. ½ E., lead through the Northern portion of English pass.

The beacons, 30 feet high, consist of poles painted black and white ; the outer beacon is surmounted by a square painted white ; the inner by a triangle painted white.

The buoys marking the eastern edge of Chapani reef are now cask-shaped and painted red.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 10½° Westerly in 1879.)

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 17th June 1879.

This notice affects the following British Admiralty publications :—

Charts, Nos. 664, 640a and b, and 665.

Sailing Directions : Africa Pilot, Part III, 1878, pages 341—348.

Indian Marine Survey.—Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 100 and 101.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 25.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.
ALTERATION OF FALSE POINT LIGHT.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 4, dated 17th January 1879, it having been found impracticable to exhibit the present light from False Point Light-house during the improvements to the lantern and lighting apparatus,

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st November 1879, the light now exhibited at False Point will be discontinued, and a blue light, immediately followed by a rocket, will be burnt from the upper part of the Light-house every ½ of an hour, from sunset to sunrise, and will continue to be thus burnt for a period of three months from that date.

Due notice will be given of the details of the new Dioptric light about to be established.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 19th June 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 765, 814, 1631, 829, 76a and 348-2.

Light list for 1879.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 1165, 115, 1173, and 1[illegible].

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 460.

Light list for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

have received the best awards for their

SEWING MACHINES,

AS they are with the latest improvements, complete in accessories, reliable in action, simple to learn, easy to work, last a life time, and a perfect fit for every class of sewing.

LATEST AWARDS.

1st.—THREE MEDALS OF HONOUR AND FOUR DIPLOMAS OF MERIT GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

2nd.—SPECIAL AWARD RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON STATE AND COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS AND BUILDINGS.

3rd.—SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE "RESOLUTION OF THANKS" GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

4th.—SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE "SCROLL OF HONOUR" FROM THE COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

NO OTHER GRAND PRIZE THAN A GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO SEWING MACHINES.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, DUBLIN, PARIS, VIENNA, MOSCOW, NAPLES, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST-CLASS MEDALS, DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR, SILVER CUPS, AND OTHER TROPHIES WERE AWARDED FOR PERFECTION OF WORKMANSHIP, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY OF STITCH, AND PERFECT ADAPTABILITY TO EVERY CLASS OF SEWING.

CAN BE WORKED EITHER BY HAND, FOOT, OR STEAM POWER.

Price Rs. 60, 80, 90, 99, 100 and upwards.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

WANTED AGENTS AT UP-COUNTRY.

TERMS ;—CASH, MONTHLY, INSTALMENTS, AND ON HIRE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9TH JULY, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday receded from 98¼ to 98, while French Rentes advanced from 116¾ to 117, and Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unaltered at 76¾ for Fours and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline of £1 in Oriental and Hongkong and Shanghai, while Chartered and Chartered Mercantile remain unaltered.

Reuter's advices respecting the redemption of the 5 per cent. sterling Loan are somewhat conflicting. In his message of yesterday it is stated that Government have in contemplation the issue of 3½ per cent stock, giving holders of 5 per cents the option of taking it in exchange or being paid off, while this morning he advises that a notification has been gazetted that the redemption of the 5 per cent stock will be made on 5th July, saying nothing as to any other than a cash payment. From the largeness of the amount a fresh loan will undoubtedly be necessary, but we are inclined to think Reuter's mention of 3½ per cent. stock a mistake, as even in the present easy state of the Money Market the quotation for Indian 4 per cents. is 104¾ to 105, which would place 3½ per cent a long way below par.

In the London General Produce markets, Ceylon Coffee is quoted 1s. 6d. per cwt. higher, but other kinds are unchanged, and Cocoanut Oil is unaltered. Linseed is reported firm, Rapeseed firmer.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue steady, Reuter's quotations being unaltered from Tuesday last, but Cotton in Liverpool closed dull, the sales being only estimated at 5,000 bales, while Reuter quotes a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. The reaction from the firmer feeling previously observable is doubtless due to the American advices, ready Mid. Uplands in New York yesterday having declined from 12¾ to 12½, and October shipment from 11·44 to 11·38 cents. per lb. The "bears" have evidently got the upper hand again, and so long as crop advices are good, will doubtless be able to control prices in their own favour, but the statistical position is strong, and if adverse crop accounts came to the front there is room for an important rise. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	1,000	1,000	900
Four days' do.	4,000	2,800	2,600
Total since 1st Sept	4,416,500	4,209,000	3,923,800

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 51¼d. per oz., but private messages we hear call it weak at that.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon a reduction of 1 per cent. all round was made in rates of interest and discount, making the rate for fixed loans 5 and on demand 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE to-day opened steady at yesterday's top quotations and the market has remained unaltered up to the close, next to nothing having been done. For the remainder of the mail the course of rates will depend mainly on the price obtained for Council drafts in London to-day. The general opinion seems to be in favour of an average of about 1s. 7 13-16d. in which case we ought not to see much movement either way. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 7¾d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...	1s. 8 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...	1s. 8¼d.	"
rancs 3 " "	...	2.12	"

On Calcutta there is no alteration, demand drafts being still 1-16 per cent premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm at quite yesterday's rates, but we have not heard of any transactions of importance. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 99⅝.

The SHARE MARKET continues as dull as ever, and as a general rule prices are tending downwards. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent higher, closing at Rs. 682½. Land Companies are unchanged. In Press shares we note a decline of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil and Rs. 5 in Berars, but Apollo are Rs. 10 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are again worse, Dhurrumseys and Manockjee Petits having fallen Rs. 5, Great Eastern and Madras United Rs. 10, Khutao Mucconjee Rs 30, and Sholapur Rs. 40 per share.

COTTON is dull and we have not heard of a single purchase for export to-day, although sellers would be willing to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs 2 per candy. The local mills, however, are steady buyers of small quantities from day to day, and this will tend to prevent any material fall in values; moreover, although the stock on the spot is large, the quantities held up-country are much below the average. The receipts yesterday were 1,212 bales, making a total of 5,658 bales for the six days. Nominal quotations are:—

Good Ginned Broach	............Rs.	237	per candy f. p.
Good Omra	.... "	229	"
F. G. F. do	.... "	223	"
G. F. do	.... "	217	"
Good Dhollera	.... "	227	"
F. G. F. do	.... "	222	"
G. F. do	.... "	216	"
G. F. Ginned Dharwar	.... "	214	"
G. F. Compta	.... "	205	"

FREIGHTS remain unchanged as regards rate, and business is extremly limited. For Liverpool we quote 20s. per ton both by sail and steam and for other ports there is no quotable change.

PIECE GOODS continue in very limited demand and the off take from the bazaar is small. Stocks are increasing slowly, and there is more disposition to sell on the part of importers even at a slight reduction in rates.

COALS are quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	682½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	87,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

AlfredManufacturingCo.	1,000	500	all	Nil	400
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	60
Bhownuggur M. and B. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	500
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	do	680
Cooria S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	do	490
Central India S. and W Company	2,500	500	all	do	560
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	do	155
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	all	do	365
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	740
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	do	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	550
Khandeish Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	do	840
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	450
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning.....	425	1,000	all	50 p.a.*	1,125
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	10
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.*	1,030
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	Nil	875
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	do	150
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	640
Oriental	1,000	625	all	do	550
PrinceofWalesSpinning	600	1,250	all	do	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co. ...	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdass Spinning ...	650	1,000	all	do	540
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	635
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co. ...	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	do	
Nerind S. and W. Co. ...	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Surrey S. and W. Co. ...	2,500	400	all	do	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton PressCo...	150	5,000	23,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,500	2,200	82 p.s.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)...	155	600	all	60 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	30 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	15 do	150
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	10 do	150
East India Press Co....	852	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	4,250	50 do	875
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	185
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	600	all	25 do	300
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,210
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218· 3·0	5 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares.....	..	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65· 7 8	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21·12·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,875
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p. s.	2,760
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Lim ted ...	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	110
Bombay Saw Mills Co. ..	600	1,000	all	...	375
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld. ..		500	300	36 p. s.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	500	100	7½ p. ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co	1,000	500	all	p. s.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	280	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,025
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..		100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Treacher and Co.		500	all	62½ p. s.	650
Union Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p.ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major E. Smith, Mr. Darashaw Sorabjee, Mr. Abdool Nubee bin Ebrahim and friend, and 46 deck passengers.

THE s. s. WILLIAM BURKITT, Captain Freeman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 25th June, with the a following cargo:—1,000 bags paddy, 1,567 bags gram, 20,961 bags rice, 4 bundles E. teeth, 15 packages sundries, 723 bales cotton, and 25 tons teakwood. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. THIBET, 4,671 tons, Captain J. H morbook, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the following cargo.—15 cases beads, 167 packages piece goods, 15 bales twist, 9 packages papers, 6 packages gold thread, 3 packages glassware, 48 packages akulgurrs, 1 package wine, 1 case saffron, 124 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold, 5 boxes gold coins, 5 boxes specie, 1 box pearl and gold, 7 packages coffee, 68 packages grain, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S GUN-BOAT VULTURE.

HER MAJESTY'S GUN-BOAT VULTURE, 774 tons, 4 guns, Captain J. Eliot Pringle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 2nd July and Guader on the 4th July. During the voyage from Guader she experienced bad weather.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXTRA CHINA MAIL.

THE CLAN LINE s. s. CLAN ALPINE, 1,348 tons, Captain J. Rule, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with extra China Mail, general cargo, and 15 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	H. M. S. Vulture ...	Eliot Pringle.	Muscat, July 2.
	William Burkitt(s)..	Freeman	Rangoon, June 25.
	Adria (s)	Stewart	Hongkong, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Osprey	Nacoda	Nicobar Island.
	Coconada(s).....	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Rule	Hongkong.

The steamer Thibet, to Aden and Suez, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.
4 Nepaul(s)............Murray ....London, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

July 4.—Steamer Penguin. Ship Aldergrove. Barque Jane Porter.

July 5.—Steamer Africa and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.		
5 Hobart(s)	....	Coconada.
6 Merkara (s)	....	Calcutta.
Hartfield	....	Mauritius.
7 Goa (s)	....	Calcutta.
Himalaya (s)	....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
5 Meinam (s)	....	Pondy and Galle.
6 Chinsura (s)	....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Himalaya, from Rangoon—Rev and Mrs Martin.

Per s s Goa, from Calcutta—Mr J M Simpson, and pravate A Miller.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—25 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Clan Lamont s—6 packages carthenware, Jooma Mitha; 250 pieces iron pipes, Abdoolally Abdoolcador; 50 hogsheads pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—26 cases writing paper, David Sassoon and Co; 1 quarter cask sherry wine, 40 cases Hungarian wine, 6 cases gin, 6 cases old tom and 19 cases provision, William Watson and Co.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—267 pigs lead, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.

Maharaj s—10 boxes bar soap and 3 cases scent soap, Surrufally Heptoola; 21 packages iron tubes, Abdoolally Abdoolcadar.

Thibet s—1 case printed books, Hormusjee Sorabjee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Singapore s—414 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—1,500 cwts bones, Edward, Bates and Co.

Branksome Hall s—300 cwts bones, Edward, Bates and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 74 bales cotton, Bhowan Heerjee; 44 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram.

Edwin s—750 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithanee; 16 cwts B horns, Jewraz Lu kmidass; 21 bales hemp, and 52 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co; 55 bales wool, Gordhundass Bhugwandass; 56 bales cotton, Joharimull Mitta; 11 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 137 bales cotton, Digember Ramchunder; 300 cwts gall, Canjee Jaitha; 55 bales wool, Luckmidass Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan s—314 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

Euphrates s—109 cases tea, C H B Forbes and Co; 45 bales skins, Dostmahamed Hassumbhoy and Co; 57½ cwts chundroose, Jewraz Marcally; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s—4,579 bags coffee, and 100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thibet s—736 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—315 bags coffee, 62½ bales cotton and 56 bales hides, P and O S N Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—25 hogsheads cocoanut oil, 747 bags coffee, 960 bales cotton, 14 bales hides and 62 bales skins, P and O S N Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1 bale skin, Jan Mahamed Merjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clan Alpine s—264 baskets onions, W J Rule; 61 bales cotton, Khakeebhoy Nensee.

Cathay s—1 case gold and silver, P and O S N Co; 25 bales twist, Hajee Janmahamed Abdool Khaluck.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—50 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

387-78—In person (a pauper)—Luxmibai *alias* Sonabai vs Sadanund Luxmonjee and others—Venayekrao H and in person.

772-77—Jefferson and P—Jewanjee Noorbhoy vs. Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Smith and F.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

168-79—Craigie, L and O—Wassudeo Withoba and others vs Keroba Govindjee—In person—Part heard.

29-79—In person—Narayen Antoba vs Bhageerthebai and another—In person—Part heard.

360-78—Crawford and B—Eshwant Vishnu Neney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Neney—Muljee and B.

283-79—Shapurjee and T—Vundravandass Purshotumdass vs Khun crao Morojee—In person.

286-79—Jefferson and P—Choonilal Gulabchund vs. Muggon Ghella and another.

295-79—Macfarlane and G—Jaffeejee Abdoolally vs. Tyebally Cassumjee and another—Tyabjee and S.

308-79—Bhaishunker and D—Jugonnath Tapidass vs Damodher Jewandass and another—Tyebjee and S.

313-79—Ardeshir and H—The New Alexandra S and W Co. vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.

314-79—Ardeshir and H—The New Fleming S and W Co vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.

317-79—Ardeshir and H—The Colaba S and W Co vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.

189-79—Hearn, C and L—Domingo Fernandes vs Hajee Haroon Mahomed—Craigie, L and O.

292-79—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Domingo Fernandes—Hearn, C and L.

4326-79—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Haroon Mahomed vs Domingo Fernandes.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vussonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR INVESTIGATION UNDER SEC. 403 OF ACT X. OF 1877.

In person—Sadashiv Bhasker Joshi vs Dhakubai and others—Balkrishna and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

216-79—A F Turner—Ellen Henrietta Crage vs William Crage—Crawford and B.

LONG CAUSES.

210-79—Mirza H Khan—Gungaram Peerajee vs Aga Mahomed Tucku bin Hajee Mahomed, &c.—Tyabjee and S; Smith and F.

513-78—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed, &c. vs Gungaram Peerajee—Mirza H Khan.

55-79—In person (a pauper)—Nathroza Naikinee Faterpekarim vs E-soo Naikinee Faterpekarim—Jefferson and P.

247-79—Rimington, H. and C—The Bank of Bombay vs. C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and O.

365-77—In person—Govind Wassudeo vs. Vishnoo Ramchandra Ranaday—Muljee and B.

389-78—Shapujee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs. Narrondass Lukhmidass and another—Hearn C. and L.

280-76—Nanu and H.—Dadabhoy Pestonjee vs. Sheriffbhoy Gaungjee and others.

140-79—Rimington H and C—Lalljee Shamjee and others vs. Hussonbhoy Visram—Jefferson and P.

133-79—Khunderao M—Jewa Kessara and another vs Shamjee Jadowjee and others—Jefferson and P.

289-74—Lynch and T—Kaseebai vs Bhowanishunker Bapoo Joshi—M M Munshi.

160-79—Shamrao P—Sewbux Ramdayal vs Currimbhoy Allibhoy and another—Chalk and W.

204-79—Chalk and W—Currimbhoy Allibhoy and another vs Sewbux Ramdayal—Shamrao P.

369-78—Bhaishunker and D—Vallabhoy Lulloobhoy vs Nurseydass Jitram—Hearn C and L.

642-78—Shapurjee and T—Anundjee Visram and another vs Lilladhur Premjee—Smith and F.

237-79—Macfarlane and G—Tribhowandass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Munordass and another—Tyebjee and S.

82-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Assoo vs Jewandass Mooljee and another—Tyebjee and S.

782-78—Shapurjee and T—Jethabhoy vs Dayal Bhimjee—Bhaishunker and D.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT

125-79—Ardeshir and H—Ardeshir Bezonjee vs the Municipal Corporation and another—Crawford and B.

556-78—Hearn C and L—Casibai vs Runsordass Hunsraj—Tyebjee and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

624-78—A F Turner—Mungesh Purshotum vs Moroba Raghoonath and another—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

602-79—Tyabjee and S—Bomoojee Cursetjee Cama and others vs Dalputbhoy Bhugoobhoy and another.

306-70—Moreshwar L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Aba Oosman, in person.

For further directions and costs.

326-78—Bhaishunker and D—F M G Fereira vs Hajee Essoo Adams—Hearn, C and L.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·642
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·830
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).......	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind....	WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours } From midnight to midnight.	361
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	1·82
" year	23·64
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th July...	0,02

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

King, Band Master, 92nd Highlanders, to join, from England.

Thackwell, Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

JULY 9.

Fawkes, Captain, 16th Regt, on duty, from Secunderabad.

Tilly, Captain, 16th Regt, on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Coles, Lieut, 15th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.

King, Band Master, 92nd Highlanders, to join, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 5.)

The services of Mr Hume, C B, of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade.

Messrs Ellis and Minniken, Assistant Conservators of Forests 1st Grade, in the Punjab, are appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservators of the 3rd Grade.

Mr Johnstone, Assistant Conservator of Forests 2nd Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of the 1st Grade.

Commander Taylor, Superintendent of Marine Surveys, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Navigating Lieut Jarrad, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, in the Marine Survey Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Marine Surveys.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent, Muscat, to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.

Major Euan Smith, C S I, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent at Muscat.

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Colonel) Jackson, Bengal Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut Temple, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Goorkhas.

Captain Green, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major.

Captain Waller, General List, Infantry, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major.

Punjab Frontier Force—3rd Punjab Cavalry, Major Vivian, 2nd in Command and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant. Major Anderson, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command. Major Macpherson, Squadron Commander.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Major Hammond, 2nd in Command, to be Officiating Commandant, Major Stewart, Squadron Commander, to be Officiating 2nd in Command. Captains Vousden and Watts, Squadron Officers, to be Officiating 2nd and 3rd Squadron Commanders, respectively.

That part of G G O notifying that Captain Lewes had vacated the appointment of Quartermaster, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col Bernard, 31st (Punjab) N I for 2 years. Captain McNeale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for 1 year 126 days.

Captain Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bengal, for 182 days. Lieut Porter, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, P W Department, for 182 days.

Lieut Flynn, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe from 1st July 1879 to 30th June 1880.

The services of Col Gordon, Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C the services of Lieut Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, G G O, placing the services of Captain W Shepherd, R E, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Shopland, Officiating Marine Store-keeper, Calcutta, to be Port Officer, Akyab.

Mr Bean, Acting Commander, I G S May Frere, to be Officiating Port Officer, Moulmein.

The services of Mr D Rodrigues, 2nd Class Engineer, I G S May Frere, on probation, being no longer required, are dispensed with.

Mr Dodd, Port Officer, Moulmein, is granted furlough to Europe for two years.

The services of Mr. Wells, Port Officer, Akyab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, who was deputed to England on special duty, has resumed charge of his office.

ORDER OF MERIT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following admissions to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:—

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) N I Sepoy Lall Singh and Nund Singh for conspicuous gallantry on the 7th March near Maidanack, when on escort duty with a survey party—Mhairwara Battalion.

Hospital Assistant Syud Noor Khan Naick Gopa (2nd) and Sepoy Madari for conspicuous gallantry in action at Kam Dakka on the 22nd April.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE SPORTS.

THE Committee have decided that the above sports shall be held on Saturday the 23rd August, under arrangements to be hereafter advertised. The events will be as follow, and entrees can now be received by the Honorary Treasurer. Competitors will please state their colours and company.

100 yards Flat Race.
200 " Handicap Flat Race.
¾ mile Flat Race.
½ " Flat Race.
1 " Walking Race, in full marching order.
120 Yards Hurdle Race,
Tug-of-War for Companies.
Sack Race.
Three-Legged Race.
High Jump.
Long Jump.
Putting the shot.
Flat Race for Soldiers and Sailors of H M. Service.
Flat Race for Native Soldiers.

Subscriptions are invited.

F. STOKES, CAPT. } Honry. Secretaries.
W. M. TENNET, CAPT. }
D. S. KEMP, CAPT., Honry Treasure.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY:

BIRTH.

DUXBURY—July 9th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of J. R. Duxbury, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOWARD—July 2nd, at 12, Sudder Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. S. Howard, Esq., of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—June 29th, at Oakwood Lodge, Dalhousie, the wife of Captain P. F. Robertson, 92nd Gordon Highlanders (Station Staff Officer), of a son.

DEATHS.

MATTHEWS—July 3rd, at 35, Wellington Street, Calcutta Mrs. Caroline Matthews, relict of the late Mr. Willoughby Matthews, aged 61 years.

SURINGHY—June 23rd, at Cuttack, Lilly Anna Seraphina, daughter of the late Mr. S. P. Suringhy, aged 13 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1879.

To all who may have followed our recent remarks respecting the necessity of forest conservancy on a large scale in the Deccan, we would recommend a perusal of Professor Cooke's interesting letter published this morning. For our own part in this discussion we have hitherto endeavoured to deal with the question solely in a practical and broad sense, and have tried to show that past experience, not only in India itself, but all over the world, has proved conclusively that for a country to be denuded of its woods, as the Deccan is denuded, is to ensure the certainty of drought and distress such as the Deccan is afflicted with. That conclusion is simply incontestible. We say, therefore, that it is incumbent upon Government to see to it that the hills and otherwise useless waste lands of Western India are restored to their natural condition forthwith. The task will not be a difficult one. Nature has only to be left alone to do the work herself effectually, and five years of simple conservancy will work a magical change on the now bleak and dreary hills of the Deccan. But to effect this the prosperity of the whole population must have prior consideration to the miserable rights of the few individuals who possess the worthless grazing on these hills. Such rights must be put aside for a time, either by purchase or by legislation, and the hills must be allowed a fair chance of recovering their verdure. We are well aware that the Government of Bombay at least is making very great progress in this most necessary work. Since the advent of our present Governor, forest conservancy has in this Presidency, if not elsewhere, made vast strides; but much yet remains to be done, and many stupid prejudices have to be overcome. Besides, forest conservancy is one of those very rare State undertakings that can be depended upon to pay. From almost the first year the returns from conserved lands more than repay the cost of protecting them, and the Forest Department at present, after paying all expenses, returns annually to Government the not-to-be-despised sum of three lakhs of rupees. Looking at the matter in that light alone, we might be inclined to agree with Professor Cooke, when he writes:—"Could there be a better way "of investing the famine fund than by spending "it in promoting the clothing of the waste lands "and barren hills of the Deccan with suitable "forest vegetation?"

WE much regret to learn that the plague of rats which brought so much distress on the Deccan last season threatens to again work havoc with the crops. These pests have made their appearance in the Sholapur district, and unless some means can be devised whereby they may be destroyed at once, we may again soon have to chronicle the destruction of crops over wide tracts of country. So far as is yet known this mysterious appearance of myriads of rats is unprecedented in the history of the country, and no sufficiently trustworthy explanation of the puzzle has as yet been submitted. It seems to us that the question has not attracted the attention from the public at large that it ought to; and it would be well if all who may have a turn for natural history were to study this most serious difficulty which now confronts Government. One of the explanations submitted is that by the extensive destruction of trees and jungles over wide districts, birds of prey and other animals that feed on rats, mice, and vermin, generally, have become scare, and the latter have consequently increased and multiplied. Of course the present difficulty is the question as to how the country is to be at once freed from the plague that afflicts it before the crops now growing are irretrievably destroyed. Sir Richard Temple is grappling the question with his usual energy, and officials everywhere are being directed to keep themselves on the alert to report freely, and to induce the ryots to undertake regular crusades against their small but very formidable enemy; while scientific experts like Professor Cooke have also been directed to turn their attention to the subject and to suggest, if they can, some simple means of wholesale destruction. We would also ask the public to join in this discussion and will be glad to open our columns to the contributions of those who may be in a position to offer any information or suggestions.

THE analysis of an Indian row is usually somewhat less edifying than instructive. It verifies the old proverb about stirring up things which had better be left in repose, nevertheless even a common Indian row is not quite so much outside the philosophy of Indian life as to pass altogether unnoticed. It may be said that there are rows everywhere, and so there are. Why, then, make any distinction about rows, for surely they are all more or less alike? But, in fact, there is a vast difference in the classification of this kind of strife, as any one will find who sets about reducing to order or system pugnacious idiosyncracies, ranging from a Frisco' free fight to the interchange of terms of opprobrium on a Bombay bandar. Just as Polonius was able to play a variety of tunes on the histrionic art, so the changes can be rung on the art of creating a disturbance of the public peace. There is the row historical—as that of Hastings and Francis; historical pastoral—as those of the D. P. W. order; historical comical—as the arena medal affair; and tragical pastoral comical, as when two gentlemen of credit and renown retire to have a quiet "mill" in a compound which is perhaps the best manner of settling these disputes. Then there is the historical tragical comical row—as when during the O'Connell trial in Dublin two legal gentlemen—one the Attorney General—presented pistols at one another under the judge's very nose. Gunpowder is, however, now out of fashion, and villainous saltpetre is the last objectionable article that one may expect to discover in a dispute of the period. The distinctiveness of an Indian row is generally of an Oriental character. The most remarkable part of it is the absence of bloodshed. In nearly all other countries the letting of blood, at all events through the nose, is regarded as a cooling and effective treatment of quarrelling; but in India the pugnacious seem to copy the Orientals in their pugnacity, and keep their blood to boil their passions in. To use Eastern metaphor, they put the kettle of vituperation on the coals of anger, and the result is a blow up, which is perhaps more entertaining to their friends and acquaintances than themselves. There are, indeed, males and females in India so constituted that the heat of the climate is not enough for them. They must have their blood always at the boiling point or they die. A row is to one of these somewhat unprofitable members of society what the badger was to the bull dog in *Punch*—"a little holiday for him." If there is not a station row on hand—and there is generally a wordy free fight going on in which everyone can participate—he will create one all for himself. Nor is society generally averse to a good Indian row of the pepper-pot order—when it is amusing. There is an infirmity of human nature only to be described as the combative instinct, which takes as much delight in seeing a couple of individuals at odds as in watching that sight for the gods,—a good man struggling with misfortune. Even the great moralist and denouncer of quarrelling, Dr. Watts, was not above a dog fight—on the sly. "*Let* dogs delight to bark and fight," he says, thereby inviting the conclusion that if the worthy doctor in the course of a stroll happened to come across a canine battle, he would consider it no part of his duty to interfere. And Dr. Watts is, in a manner, the interpreter of society; or, to put it in another way, Mrs. Grundy is as charitable as the doctor in this matter. If gentlemen like to "bally rag" one another, that worthy dame who,

> With extensive view
> Surveys mankind from China to Peru,

says "let 'em;" and if, in the course of the dispute,—which is very unlikely—a head should be broken, or a black eye accorded, Mrs. G.'s verdict will be now, as it ever was, "served 'em right."

There are three fruitful sources of discontent and disputation in India, from which we suppose date nearly all the rows the Empire is so very familiar with. On the principle of *Place aux dames*, "the sex" comes first, next the house, and lastly the horse. "A man who has many dealings with these three highly excitable commodities, said a wag, will do well to remember the Irish judge's advice to his son—'Be ready with your pistols, or failing your pistols, with your law.'" Where a lady is in the case it has been sometimes advised to run away. Discretion is then usually the better part of valour. Where the house is in question, the best plan is to lock the door, for possession is nine-tenths of the law; but where the horse puts his ugly head into the row, it is then too often a matter as the vet. said, of—"Orspital." When this animal, which is not only spirited itself, but has the gift of infusing spirit into others, comes upon the scene, it is a case, as the man in "Our Boys" says, of "good-bye bacon." It is then that Greek meets Greek, and then follows the tug-of-war. Unless, as the *gamin* suggested to the cockney rider one of the parties can get "inside the hanimal," there is no satisfaction in a horse row. A certain English judge once severely stigmatised a row of this kind in his address to the jury. "Gentlemen," quoth his lordship, "there is only one horse before me, but there are two asses."

Perhaps the most elegant descriptions of row—if the term is applicable in any but an Irish sense to a row at all—are those which in this country are fought on foolscap. There is art in conducting paper disturbance which is a very high kind of art. This is indeed one of the arts to which India owes her Government. And it has this characteristic, that unlike more vulgar rows, temper is a necessity of success. To pitch into a man on foolscap properly there must be a considerable amount of natural venom in the constitution, tempered by discretion. There have been several Anglo-Indian celebrities whose names will occur to everyone, who rested their fame upon the art of conducting a row in an elegant manner to a bitter conclusion. Of course neither this fine art, or the insolence of office as one sometimes meets it in the East, could have endured under the dispensation of pistols. Half the men who now sit down in their offices with great self-satisfaction to pen the most scathing remarks under the expressions of "honor to be" and "your obedient servant" must have been left quivering on a daisy in the old Indian days; and though it is doubtless in a modern sense heathenish to express such a feeling, there are occasions and seasons when it could almost be desired that the recourse to arms was still in fashion as affording an exit out of Indian disputes. There was never, it is said, less quarrelling and more politeness than when the *maidan*, with pistols and coffee for two, was the inevitable termination of a dispute, nor is it to be unobserved that the *maidan* offered a very simple solution of a difficulty which in these days is judged to be almost inexplicable. We, of course, mean under this difficulty, what is to be done by the smaller party in a row? Modern punctilio suggests the knocking down on the spot of the insultor; but if the insulted is the weaker vessel, the question arises,—"How is he to take "it out of his Christian brother?" The muscular business is then quite out of the affair—at least for the insulted person. It would be puerile to follow the tactics of the little boys, who under these circumstances betake themselves to stones and other missiles, and it is only mean to hire a pugilist to tackle the foe, even were pugilists always at hand, which happily they are not. Then, again, the one insulted may be so big a man that for him to knock down his ventnose some assailant would probably be to slay the latter outright and thus to come within reach of the law. The situation is without doubt one of great difficulty, and the ancients perceived that the only way out of it was the duello, by means of which the big man and the little man, the weak and the strong, were placed upon even terms with one another. Of course there is the appeal to argument, windy, strong, and forcible, but this course is more fit for the courts, or perhaps the fish-markets. Fierce quarrels can rarely be settled by words—at least to the satisfaction of those around. Of this we have an instance in the famous quarrel at Bob Sawyer's supper party, which always seems to us to have ended—if it ever ended—in the most unsatisfactory manner. More comforting is the row which ends like that of the Kilkenny cats; or, in short, the row that shows *results*. For, after all, if people will quarrel for the amusement of the public, it is proper that the public should be shown a good entertainment.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 20.

SOME of my recent letters may have prepared your readers for the news that the Khedive has given in to the representations of the English and French Governments, and therefore that the Egyptian difficulty is in a fair way of being settled. I use this qualified term advisedly, for a good deal has still to be done before the settlement is complete. To begin with, although the Khedive has literally surrendered at discretion, all that he has done practically is to cancel his decree of the 22nd April, which followed the dismissal of Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignieres' and which arbitrarily altered the terms of the national debt payments. He withdraws the decree, submits to the Great Powers, and invites them to settle the question of the rate of interest on the Unified Debt, which he seems to think is the principal point in dispute. This misapprehension on his part is natural enough, for it proceeds from a literal acceptance of the absurdities written by papers like the *Times* and *Standard*, which the Khedive may have thought spoke the real language of officials and of the business classes here. These journals, after the *coup d'état* at Cairo, were constantly saying:—"Don't let us interfere, for the question is purely financial, and joint action with France will only involve us in difficulties." They told the Khedive that he might repudiate or do anything else he liked with the bondholders, but in no case would England intefere. He took their advice, reduced arbitrarily the interest on the Unified Debt, and the result was a storm, before which he has now been obliged to bow. Next, in surrendering, having taken up the idea that the question is "purely financial," he leaves to the Great Powers to deal with the Debt. I need hardly say that he is as wrong in this case as in the other, and as the *Times* and *Standard* have been all through this controversy. The Powers may or may not settle the Debt problem, which is simple enough, but they will certainly not stop short with this. The real question is as to the government of Egypt in such a way as to preserve the country from sinking into poverty and anarchy, and from thus becoming the mere battle-ground for rival national influences, such as France, Italy, and Austria would certainly bring into play. Good administration would both relieve the oppressed Fellahs and secure the position of the bondholders, so that Egypt could remain outside the sphere of clashing political interests, and neither France nor any other Power would have a pretext for interfering. How, then, is improved administration to be secured? The experiment of European Ministers has not worked well, and although that was mostly the Khedive's fault, still the obvious objections to it are quite enough to make it advisable to try some other mode, if the result desired could equally be obtained. Now, I think you will find the next stage of the present crisis, the first stage of which has just terminated, will be the abdication of the Khedive in favour of his eldest son, Prince Tewfik. The French Government have, I believe, long since made up their minds that the deposition of the Khedive is necessary to the peace of Egypt and the welfare of its people, and he will only save himself from that fate by abdicating, for he has really no friends anywhere. The benefits resulting from voluntary, rather than forced retirement, are obvious. He will save much in the first case which he would not be allowed to keep if he were to remain at Cairo until turned out. He would have his fortune, which he could manage to put at a very high figure; his dignity, which is also something; and most of all, he could manage to secure the succession in the Viceroyalty to his family and so found a dynasty, which has long been the aim of his life. Prince Tewfik would probably be accepted by the Powers, if his appointment were to be the condition of his father's leaving Egypt altogether; but if Ismail were to give any additional trouble, the Powers would be disposed to make a clean sweep of him and his family, and place his uncle, Halim Pasha, on the Viceregal throne, thus falling back on the old Mahommedan law of succession. Halim is waiting, quite prepared to answer to the summons of the Powers, should it be addressed to him, and none knows this better than the Khedive. It is therefore to be assumed that he will anticipate the inevitable, make terms of abdication, and leave his son in his stead, thoroughly amenable to European influences, and ready to follow any hints his powerful patrons may give him without requiring them to lend him administrators as well. It might reasonably be assumed in that case that Egypt would soon emerge from her temporary financial difficulties, for this year's crops promise to be so abundant that payment of all the current interest obligations will be possible without borrowing, and the balance of the loan raised by Messrs. Rothschild to pay off the floating debt will be available as soon as the political and legal obstacles have been removed.

The failure of Forbes & Co., of Bombay, whose name, by-the-bye, has been confounded most inexcusably with the old and well-known house of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., has been followed by the stoppage of J. A. Forbes & Co. here, whose offices are at Cornhill and Cockspur Street. A meeting of the creditors was held on Monday, when an approximate statement of accounts showed a considerable estimated surplus. It was resolved to present a petition for liquidation. The notice of this stoppage sent out by Messrs. Naples, Teesdale & Co., the solicitors of the failed firm, states that they are connetced with the Bombay house "only as agents and correspondents."

Among recent trade reports from our ambassadors and consuls which have been published, is a very interesting one by Mr. Drummond, *attaché* to the Washington Legation, on the United States industries. One extract from his remarks on the competition which the Americans are pushing against English manufacturers I give in full, as it really applies to much more than locomotives, scythes, or cars. He says:—"The United States is working to obtain by every means the ascendancy in its trade with new countries like the West Indies, Central and South America, Australia and the Pacific, China, India, the countries in Asia and the East, and coast of Africa. Now, the United States manufacturers are clever enough to discover what are the requirements in the different countries, not so much in heavy kinds of goods, but in the lighter description, and immediately take means to supply them. One of the great advantages Americans have over us is in their labour saving machinery; they beat us in this as originators. Machinery possibly cheapens wages, but it also cheapens necessaries, and this is to the advantage of the consumer, who thus has more to spend. The Americans endeavour to combine strength with lightness, where we only look to strength; notice the locomotives and cars, American implements and tools, which have beautiful finish and lightness, and are more convenient than ours. Take American and English scythes as an instance. I find that the American only weigh a little over 2lb. and, having a good curve and finish under the surface, are handier, lighter, and cut easier and closer than the English, which weight nearly 5lb. and are broad, straight, and rough, just as the hammer leaves them. Great attention should be paid to these little matters at home."

The International Telegraph Conference here has now finished its sittings, but the results of its decisions we do not yet know. The members were all entertained at a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. John Pender in the chair, when speeches were delivered appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Pender made some remarks on press messages which were interesting to newspaper proprietors. He alluded to the liberal conduct of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in allowing press messages at quarter rates, to be sent during hours when the cables were not fully employed, and hoped that the Congress would take the matter into consideration. Of course, the Anglo-American Company can be liberal, because it is purely a private speculation; the Indian lines being subject to the decisions of the Conference, are fixed down to whatever tariff it may determine upon. Mr. Pender, however, although disposed to be liberal to the Press, does not lose sight of the shareholders of the Eastern Telegraph Company, his own special creation. He expressed a hope in this same speech that the Congress would not hastily recommend any reduction of tariffs to a point that would be barely remunerative to the submarine companies. Unless, he adds, the Governments were prepared to take over the companies' lines, they must bear in mind that investors were entitled to a fair return for the capital invested. I have no idea whether the Congress will do anything for newspaper messages; considering that its members include Russian, German, and Austrian delegates, who are not specially friendly to the Press, I greatly doubt if it will; but I am also quite certain that the English Government at least will not buy up the submarine companies, connecting with the colonies, tempting as the job may look. It is too big an affair altogether. The statistics of the companies as given by Mr. Pender, are formidable. There are 66,000 miles of submarine lines now in operation, at an original cost of 25 millions sterling, and although much of the stock is far below par, the shareholders would certainly drive the price up to par on the first whisper of a possible Government purchase. To work the lines would almost require a separate Government department, and the jealousy of centralisation, patronage and so forth is such that no House of Commons at present would adopt such a scheme. If it were to be done at all it would have to be managed piecemeal, so that the public might get accustomed to it.

Silver is again flatter, but I need not go over its fluctuations in this letter as that would merely be to record each day's markets. Some disappointment was felt here early this week that the recovery which happened at the close of last week was not followed by liberal purchases, but the truth is, silver was not wanted. The Continent was for the time supplied, and there was no demand to speak of for the East for the uncoined metal, although dollars were a good deal bought for China. The rise in silver lately has been almost wholly speculative, but as remitters were able on Wednesday to get Council Bills as cheap, relatively, as the metal, there was no occasion to buy it, and hence speculators were disappointed of the event they "went" for. The future is entirely a question of the Indian trade. If one could suppose a sudden and large increase in the exports from your side within the next month, with the German Government still keeping out of the market as a seller, we might have a demand for additional means of remittance brisk enough to absorb not only a larger amount of Council Bills but some silver besides. In that case a rise would not only take place, but would be maintained. At the same time the Continent is always wanting a little for coinage purposes; so is America; and these suffice to steady the price if they do nothing else. As regards the intentions of the German Government, some interesting facts were elicited yesterday in the Chamber at Berlin, on the occasion of questions put to Prince Bismarck with reference to the hint thrown out in Lord Odo Russell's despatch to the English Government, that Germany might restore the double standard. His Lordship gave the opinion, not of himself, but of eminent German capitalists who had spoken to him on the subject. From Prince Bismarck's reply it is clear that these capitalists were mistaken, as he stated that the question of modifying the legislation which established the gold standard had never been mooted, but only the expediency of suspending the silver sales, awaiting a rise in price. Bi-metallism, therefore, is not going to be established in Germany. On the other hand, the President of the Imperial Bank made a speech on the same occasion, from which it is to be inferred that the risk of sales of silver being soon resumed may be dismissed from consideration. He said that the Government had already incurred a loss of 92,500,000 marks by their sales of silver and would lose as much more if they continued. Under these circumstances it was necessary that the thalers should be allowed to remain in circulation, and that sales of the metal should be "held over for a few years." If this opinion is trustworthy, then we may count with absolute certainty on a better market soon, for there is no other quarter whence seriously large supplies of silver can possibly come but Germany.

A supplementary Treasury Minute relative to the P. and O. mail contract repeats that the speed is to be an average of 11 knots between Suez and Bombay, and 10½ between Suez and Shanghai. The payment is as previously stated, £370,000 a year, which is £60,000 less than the present rate, and for this sum the company binds itself in penalties to fulfil the terms of the contract; but a clause has been inserted which gives the Postmaster General the option by notice before the contract begins of reducing the subsidy to £360,000, no penalties being payable in this case when default or failure is proved to arise from any cause beyond the company's control. As already noticed the ratification of the contract is to be opposed in the House of Commons by Sir George Campbell, but he will be defeated as a matter of course.

Baron Lionel de Rothschild's will has at last turned up, but its contents have a little disappointed expectation. It is dated in 1865, and the personal property is stated to be sworn under £2,700,000. The real, of course, amounts to a great deal more, and probably the original estimate put on his wealth out of doors, namely, twelve millions sterling, will prove to have been not much exaggerated. The worthy old Baron thanks God for the success and prosperity which has attended him through life, recommends his sons to be kind to their mother who had been kind to them and to him, and advises them to live together in unity as he and his brothers had done before them. It is altogether a very characteristic production.

The following figures may be taken as official:—The amount of bar silver belonging to the German Government in London and Hanbury is equal to £1,000,000, the amount in the hands of the Imperial Bank is £14,000,000; and the value of the silver coinage still circulating in Germany is £7,000,000, making a total of £22,000,000, which is equal to ten shillings per head for a population of 44 millions.

PROFESSOR COOKE AND THE FOREST QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the construction put upon my recent letter on the "Forest Question" in a portion of your leading article of the 27th ultimo,* it might easily be supposed that I had advanced the opinion that the coming of the monsoon to India was in some way connected with the existence of forests in this country. Nothing was further from my intention in writing that letter than to leave such an impression on the minds of my readers. We need not concern ourselves about the arrivals of the monsoons in India. These semiannual wind currents—with whose origin the existence of forests has no connection whatever—are like all other movements on our planet (that of the tidal wave excepted) due to the balance of solar radiation retained by the earth. They owe their origin to the variation in the amount of solar heat received by the Indian Ocean and its neighbouring land surfaces, Asia and Africa, depending on the variable position of the sun in declination. Thus when the heart of Asia is highly heated by the burning sun of the northern summer there is an *indraught* of air from the cooler regions of the south and west towards those inland places where the temperature is high and consequently the pressure low. This gives rise to the current of air known as the South West monsoon—the one which most concerns us in the Deccan. I do not intend to discuss the phenomena of the monsoon, but I wish now to draw attention to the fact that the monsoon is a *wind*, and not, as commonly supposed, a terrific burst of rain. Neither do I wish to enter into the question of the meteorological conditions favourable to rainfall. I merely intend to support the arguments already advanced in my former letter as to the influence of forest vegetation on rainfall.

It has been hitherto generally admitted that forests do exert some mysterious influence on the rainfall of a country, and the sole object of my recent letter on this subject was to explain the cause of such influence on scientific principles—especially as I had not seen a satisfactory attempt at unravelling the mystery in the previous correspondence on forest topics. My contention that the growth of vegetation is brought about by the influence, and *at the expense of solar radiation*, is perfectly demonstrable by experiments within the domain of chemistry. Experiment shows that the assumption of a green colour (the formation of chlorophyll) by a germinating plant is coincident with its decomposition of carbonic acid; and, moreover, this vegetative process cannot be brought about by artificial means; such, for instance, as the application of the heat from a stove, &c.,—a real absorption of solar rays is essential to the process. Through the absorption of solar radiations the plant decomposes carbonic acid and water, liberates oxygen, and retains the carbon and hydrogen (sometimes with a little oxygen) as vegetable tissue which, ultimately becoming the food of animals, is reoxidised or reconverted into carbonic acid and water—thus returning to vegetable food. In separating the carbon from combination with oxygen *work is done*, and consequently *heat disappears*—the heat of the absorbed rays. It must not, however, be supposed that these absorbed solar rays are annihilated; no, their energy is but *latently* associated with the carbon and hydrogen molecules retained by the plant, and it is their equivalent that is again set free when wood is burned or when animality is sustained by the consumption of vegetable food. Such is the routine by which the circulation of the force obtained from the sun is kept up between the vegetable and animal kingdoms—solar energy being absorbed or accumulated by vegetables, but dissipated, though not destroyed, by animals. The tendency, then, of a forest leaf surface—partly from the chemical action involved in its growth and partly from the physical action, owing to which the leaves lose heat by radiation—is to act the part of a *refrigerator*, and thus to aid in bringing down rain when clouds or winds saturated with moisture passes over it. We know that the S. W. monsoon comes to us as a wind, more or less saturated with the vapours of the ocean; and we also know, from the sad experience of the recent famine years that these vapours are not always condensed into rain in sufficient quantity to satisfy the wants of the poor agriculturists. The question then arises, is it possible to interfere, on behalf of the ryot, by offering some additional inducement to the vapour-charged currents of the monsoon season to deposit more of their valuable burdens in the shape of rain—a liquid well known in, some countries as 'the poor man's manure?'

From what I have already advanced I think it may be safely inferred that science warrants the entertainment of the opinion that the existence of forests on a *grand scale* tends to promote the precipitation of the moisture from the more or less saturated air currents that are constantly passing over them during the continuance of the monsoon—*i. e.*, in other words, to increase the rainfall in their neighbourhood. In Poona, have we not been frequently tantalized by seeing those treeless Deccan hills capped with clouds which for weeks, at times, hold out fair promises of rain, but which ultimately become dissipated from the absence of a cause sufficient to reduce their temperature ever so slightly? In such cases once the rain is well started the cooling influence of the rain itself tends to keep up the process of condensation. What India wants is a guarantee against famine; and the Government of the country have made an effort at obtaining a fund for this purpose by means of a licence-tax. Could there be a better way of investing this famine fund than by spending it in promoting the clothing of the waste lands and barren hills of the Deccan with suitable forest vegetation?

Of course, I am aware that there are other aspects in which the forest question may be profitably considered; such, for example, as that originally pointed out by Humboldt, concerning the storage of rainfall and the maintenance of springs, &c. But all these points appear to me to be secondary in importance as compared with the direct influence of forests on rainfall. I do not pretend to maintain that in the restoration of forests alone we should look for the salvation of the Deccan. For even the planting of trees—especially on culturable land—has its drawbacks. It not only diminishes the area of cultivation, but also imports a lot of hungry and thirsty intruders, who lose no opportunity of devouring the natural pabulum of the ordinary crops. Here is what Mr. Joseph Mechi, a great authority on English agriculture, says on this subject:—"There is no place so cool as under a wide spreading well foliaged tree, but then you are wasting your manure on the tree, while in the shed it is all saved for your crops. By the way, talking of trees and small fields, let me entreat landowners travelling by rail to keep their eyes upon every mangel or turnip crop and reflect on their condition and on the ruinous loss that the trees occasion to farmers, especially in such a dry season as the present. In the centre of these small wooded fields the mangels look green and healthy; but as they approach the sides of the fields they become beautifully less, until their terminus is *nil*. The thirsty roots of the trees and fences extending from 10 to 50 yards into the field have taken all the moisture and rendered useless and unavailable all the costly manure and cultivation, and all this for what? A neighbour of mine threw down a tremendous fence, a real rasper; I bought of him two gigantic oak pollards, minus the branches for gate-posts; they must have been at least two centuries old. I paid him 9s. for the two; the tops probably brought as much. These robbers had exercised their calling for centuries, doing a damage that in its total would be astonishing, injuring alike landowner and tenant, for they must have tended and always do tend to prevent that increase of rent which accompanies progress and improvement. It is only when these horrid fences have been removed and the reclaimed ground planted with a new crop that one can appreciate the enormity of the loss of area and of waste that has been so long inflicted and endured." As to hedge row trees the loss they occasion to the English nation annually he estimates at no less a sum than £5,000,000—on the assumption that there are but two on every acre, and that they cause an annual loss of 1s. each. According to Mr. Mechi's statements it seems that England has no need of forest conservancy. It is different, however, with this country, where the rainfall being the only manure, is so capricious in its distribution. Trees sometimes prove valuable to the farmer as a means of obtaining from great depths valuable manurial ingredients which are often absent in the surface soil, owing to its having been robbed by the system of cultivating without manure. Farming cannot be expected to prove remunerative without capital to invest in the undertaking,—and this the Deccan ryots do not seem to possess, neither are they able to obtain it at a reasonable rate of interest. High class farming in England is considered very successful if it yield a profit of from 10 to 15 per cent. How, then, can the Deccan ryot be expected to continue paying the sowcar from 30 to 60 per cent interest on his borrowed capital, and live besides?

July 7.

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Professor of Geology, &c.,
C. E. College, Poona.

* We do not as yet go the length of affirming positively with Mr Cooke, whose valuable [illegible] contribution we published the other day, that the presence or absence of forests affect the actual rainfall [illegible] of a country. That they have done so in many [illegible] in various instances, is an ascertained fact, but [illegible] of the question remains in many of its bearings a [illegible] and one upon which various and conflicting opinions [illegible]. For instance, it does not appear likely that the periodical arrival in India of the moisture weighted clouds brought by the trade winds of the Indian ocean have anything to do with the existence, or non-existence, of forests within the country itself.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following extract from Richardson's work on Agricultural France, recently published, might be of use to those who take an interest in the agricultural schools which are about to be introduced in this Presidency:—

"In the country schools instruction relating to farm-work, the management of animals, the cultivation of a garden, and the proper treatment of fruit trees, enters largely into the ordinary teaching.

"In the horticultural portion of the show at Chartres in June, 1877, were exhibited the copy books of children from some of the schools in the Department of Eure et Loir. They contained descriptions of the various methods of budding and grafting fruit trees, of the various kind of wheat grown in the district, the insects, noxious and otherwise, the different grasses, &c., the whole illustrated by the drawings of the pupils, very clearly written and drawn. At the agricultural meeting in Paris in February, 1877, the plan of a parish in Burgundy was exhibited, drawn up by the schoolmaster, in which the nature of the soil on the little plot round the household of each pupil was explained, and the pupils were taught the most suitable methods of cultivating that particular patch of ground.

"The Conseil General de la Haute Marne—what we should call the Country Board—published in 1872 an elementary book on agriculture, called an Agricultural Catechism, suitable for schools in the Haute Marne. After the holidays, in the month of October, the educational committee informs the schoolmasters what lessons in the catechism are to be prepared during the winter for examination in the spring; generally ten are selected, forming about fifty pages of printed matter. These lessons are to be prepared by the pupils of the two upper forms, writing the lessons from dictation and working out the arithmetical problems connected with the lessons are done during the ordinary school hours; the special study of the agricultural portion of the work is taken out of the ordinary school hours as on the half holidays.

"The degree of success attending this teaching varies of course with the skill and knowledge of the masters. Some teach the boys to distinguish between the useful and the useless plants in the neighbourhood; they form collections of those cultivated, the grasses most serviceable, the weeds, the medicinal herbs, and those that are poisonous; these are collected in bunches, duly labelled, and kept in a case, and are renewed yearly as a succession of new pupils follows those who leave. Some have specimens of the various soils and subsoils; seeds of the crops, hemp and flax in their different stages of growth and preparation. Sugar beet preserved in spirit, with its different stages of progress, from the raw root to its outcome in sugar, &c., &c.

"When the examinations are completed rewards are given both to the masters who have been most successful and to the pupils who have passed the best. In the latter case, the reward is a savings bank book, with ten francs to the credit of the boy. They began at St. Dizier by promising two prizes to the masters and ten to the boys, but the zeal of the masters and the success of the boys have been so great that this spring (1877) they have given five prizes to masters and sixteen to the boys.

"Each department in France has a separate work published for its special use; all these books contain a general statement of the geography of France, and then the more complete geography, and a short history of the department. The geography describes the formation and nature of the soil, the water courses, the climate, the population, &c., and has engravings of the chief objects of interest."

Nasik, 7, June

W. R. H.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

PRICE OF SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LONDON, JULY 9, 5-25 p. m.

The price of Silver to-day is 51⅝d. per ounce.

The weekly Council drafts were sold to-day [illegible]s. 7 13-16d.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

LATEST FROM KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, JULY 9.

From Kandahar.—Everything has been quiet during the past week. Cholera has extended to the cantonment, where a few cases occurred among the followers on the 4th. There have been none since. In the Fort, where there have been eleven deaths altogether, it has apparently ceased. Few cases continue to occur daily in the city. Every precaution is being taken to check its spread there under directions of medical officers.

A smart outbreak of the epidemic has taken place at Tatcktapul, where Fathi Khan, Chief of the Achakzais, in joint charge of communications, died on the 5th.

A convoy of 750 animals left for Quetta with ordnance stores on the 5th. There are no news from Herat. Mahomed Tahir, the new Governor of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, arrived there ten days ago. Before his arrival news of the appointment of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan to be future Governor of Kandahar has been received with satisfaction. He was Governor for five years, and was generally popular.

Mir Afzal is still at Furrah, and is collecting the revenue in the district. Trade with India continues brisk. The heat is slightly increasing, and the health of the troops is good. Prices are falling, wheat being 17 seers and barley 28 seers. The Government share of grain crops is being brought in by cultivators.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

A NEW MINISTER FOR THE ENGLISH CABINET.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The House of Commons have carried by 76 against 56 votes a motion against the Government for the appointment to the Cabinet of a Minister for Commerce and Agriculture.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 9.

The Sultan has recalled Mahmoud Nedin Pasha from exile and wishes to appoint him Grand Vizier, or one of the Turkish Ministry, but to this arrangement the British Ambassador at the Porte is opposed. Mahmoud has written a letter to Sir A. H. Layard regretting his opposition, and declaring that he will support British interests in the East should he be appointed to hold office as desired by the Sultan.

THE 5 PER CENT. INDIA LOAN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A notification appears in to-day's *Gazette* that the redemption of 5 per cent. India stock will be made on the 5th July, 1880.

Consols to-day closed at 98.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The S. S. Indus, with the outward English Mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 p. m. last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Italia left here the day before yesterday.

The Hall Line s.s. City of Baltimore from Liverpool to Bombay, passed the Suez Canal on 6th instant.

LISBON, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 7-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¾
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117
Bar Silver	51⅝
Oriental Bank shares	£18
Chartered do.	£20
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£88

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 9, 2-30 P. M.

Mail steamer Australia from Aden arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 9.

CANNANORE, 4 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. Fall of rain 8 cents.

KARWAR, 5-10 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. S. W. 4; thermometer 84; barometer 29·836. Fall of rain 4 cents.

MANGALORE, (8th) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W. strong. Fall of rain 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-4 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W light; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 4 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand				1s. 7⅞d. per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight			1s. 8¼d. "
Credits,	3	"	"	1s. 8 1-16d. "
Documents,	3	"	"	1s. 8¼d. "
France	3	"	"	2·12 "

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cnt.	Fort. In.	Fort. cnt.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cnt.
Total previously registered	23	64	26	10	27	93
8 Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	64	26	10	27	93
Fall up to 9th July 1878	42	38	47	90	46	38

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE Bank of Bombay has to-day reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent.

THE bust of the late Captain Henry, the result of the subscription raised for the purpose of a memorial after his unfortunate death, arrived in Bombay by the last mail. Captain Henry was whilst among us one of the best known and one of the best liked men in Bombay; and as Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, Chairman of the Town Council, &c., he occupied a distinguished position in local society. No one who was in Bombay at the time will have forgotten the sad carriage accident on the Mazgaon Road by which he lost his life. When driving to the P. and O. Dockyard one morning, accompanied by Mrs. Henry, the horses bolted, became uncontrollable, and dashed the carriage against a wall with such force that Captain Henry was thrown out on the road with great violence and sustained injuries to his head from which he died an hour or two afterwards. Mrs. Henry lay down in the bottom of the carriage, and escaped uninjured. Much kindly feeling was aroused on the occasion, and a subscription was organised for the purpose of establishing a memorial of the unfortunate gentleman, which, it was afterwards decided, should take the form of a bust to be placed in the Sailors' Home, of which institution Captain Henry was a warm supporter. The bust has been brought out from England by the P. and O. Company free of charge, and the Company have also, we believe, undertaken to land it safely on the same liberal terms.

THE employment of fresh counsel and solicitors, consequent upon the prosecution being taken in hand by Government, has necessitated Nursey Kessowjee's case being further adjourned. He was again brought before Mr. Cooper yesterday, and remanded till Monday next.

On dit that Sir Alexander Arbuthnot will retire from the Indian Service at the end of the present year.

CONSEQUENT on the death of Mr. Sinclair, Assistant Commissioner, Thull, Wazirzada Muhammad Akbar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur, has been temporarily appointed to that station.

MR. MACNABB, the Commissioner of Simla, has appointed the trial of Casorati, for the murder of Khan Mahomed, and on other criminal charges, to take place there on the 28th instant.

IT is officially notified that a field telegraph office has been opened in the Bolan Pass, at the head-quarters of General Phayre and the Bombay Reserve force.

MAJOR EUAN SMITH, late 1st Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, left that place on the morning of Saturday last for Bombay, *en route* to Muscat, to take up his new appointment there. The Major carries with him the best wishes of many friends not only in Hyderabad but throughout many parts of India.

IT is now stated positively that Sir Henry Daly will retire from the Central Indian Agency in October.

A SPECIAL meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bengal was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half year just ended. The net profits available amounted to Rs. 15,07,377-15-6, which was disposed of as follows:—

In payment of a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum	Rs. 11,00,000	0	0
Transferred to bad and doubtful debt account	" 1,25,000	0	0
Added to reserve fund	" 2,00,000	0	0
Placed to gratuity fund	" 50,000	0	0
Carried forward to current half year	" 32,377	15	6
	Rs. 15,07,377	15	6

NEAR Lundi Kotal a party of grass cutters, who, contrary to orders, were without an escort, have been attacked by robbers, two of their number murdered, and three carried away. So as to prevent a repetition of such attacks, grass-cutters will, in future, not be permitted to leave their camps unattended by the Jezailchi guard.

NOTWITHSTANDING its flourish of trumpets the Brahmo Somaj movement has not made the rapid progress which was contemplated. At present, according to an official report, the number of Somajees in India is 149. In Calcutta, there are 20; in Bengal, 54; in Assam, 7; Bombay, 6; Chota Nagpur, 3; Behar, 7; Orissa, 2; N.-W. P., 8; C. P., 1; Punjab, 5; Sind, 3; Gujarat, 3; and Madras, 6.

THE report that His Highness the Maharaja of Pattiala intended taking up his residence at Simla is contradicted. The probability is, however, that His Highness may visit that place for a short time at the close of the season.

A NUMBER of camel men, returning from Thull to Bunnoo with twenty camels, have been carried off into the hills; ten of the men were released, but one man, a Sikh, was murdered.

ANOTHER heavy shower of rain fell at Jodhpur on Sunday, the 29th ultimo, accompanied by peals of thunder and lightning, which continued from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m., and above one inch of rain was registered. This is a most unusual occurrence, but it cannot fail to do a great deal of good to the whole district.

THE annual report of the Calcutta District Charitable Society, which has been published, shows that, while the Society expended Rs. 69,600 on various forms of relief, its income from all sources amounted to only Rs. 57,210, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 12,390, which, if not made good by the public, must be deducted from its capital and, therefore, from its capacity for usefulness. The importance and extent of the work discharged by it are shown by the numbers relieved, *viz.*, 3,647 persons by the District Committee; 2,380 by the Native Committee; and 520 by the Honorary Secretary, in addition to 674 persons maintained in the Home at No. 57, Amherst Street, and 250 pensioners in receipt of monthly stipends out of various funds at the Society's disposal. Of the income of the year, Rs. 24,862 was furnished by the public in the shape of donations and subscriptions; Rs. 6,279 by congregational collections; Rs. 14,400 by the Government, and Rs. 11,668 by endowment.

THE following letter has been addressed by General Watson to the Rajah of Nabha:—

My dear friend,—I have been desired by a great number of officers to the Kurram Field Force to write to your Highness and express their sense of the great kindness and hospitality which they experienced at Balash Kheyl from your Highness's officers when stationed there. For nearly two months and a half your Highness's mess tent was established under a chunar tree on the roadside at Balash Kheyl, and every officer passing up and down the line of posts was received there with a hearty welcome, and refreshments of every kind were liberally offered him. This was felt by all to be a most noble hospitality, for owing to the exigencies of the war officers were allowed to have with them only a very small portion of their establishments, and would often have had to travel fifty miles between Thull and Kurram without any chance of refreshment but for the Nabha mess-tent at Balash Kheyl. I do but express to your Highness the exact feeling of all the officers of the force, when I say that a kindlier or more generous hospitality could not have been offered, or one that will live longer in the memory of those that enjoyed it. Believe me, your Highness's sincere friend."

THE company working in trust for the estate of Messrs. Nicol, Fleming & Co., of Bombay, have commenced operations on the gold mines in the Ootacamund district, the sinking of a shaft, intended to be 400 feet in depth, having been begun. The estimated cost of this preliminary work is Rs. 10,000. As an earnest that the work will be proceeded with in an energetic manner, we may state that Mr. Wallace, of the Bangalore Victoria Iron Works, has been placed on the staff of Mr. Brough Smythe. Mr. Wallace's iron foundry in Bangalore did some good work, but was closed when Lord Lytton suspended all public works in Mysore. There appears to be a prospect of the Government of India establishing a mining department, and the contemplated trip of Mr. Smythe to Simla is probably in connection with that project.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD SHIRIF KHAN, brother of the late Amir Shere Ali, and who has long been a refugee in India, has forwarded an application to the Viceroy to be permitted to return to his native country. Both his sons, who were with him, have gone back to Afghanistan, and the Sardàr, having been deprived so long of the presence of his family, is anxious to return to them.

IN Victoria, the Government is paying great attention to the question of education. The Minister of Education in his report for 1876 estimates the number of children of school age at 196,047, of whom 152,147 were attending State schools, the majority of the remainder attending private or grammar schools, or being educated by tutors. The number of new schools erected since the passing of the Education Act in 1872 was 569, at a cost of £381,082-10-4; 76 schools had been enlarged, 65 had been reconstructed or repaired, and 133 were in course of erection. The average cost of instruction during the year was £3-14-3. He dwells on the necessity that has been felt of appointing "truant officers" in all centres of population, to prosecute parents who neglect the education of their children. It is intended to increase the staff of truant officers so as to enforce the compulsory clauses in every part of the country.

A PROJECT to have a bridge over the Mandavi river connecting Pangin and Betim is under consideration. The utility of such an undertaking is obvious, and its advantages will be enhanced if a railway to Goa is constructed. But the expenses will be the difficulty. The distance to be spanned is about one-third of a mile, and as masonry work will hardly be able to resist the force of the current, which is very strong during the monsoon, the bridge would require to be built of iron. The cost is beyond the resources at the disposal of the Goa Government, and unless a company is formed, with guarantees from Government, to carry out the undertaking it must remain an uncompleted project.

THE proprietors of that excellent Indian sporting journal, the *Asian*, have recently issued a handy little manual, containing records of the meetings held in India during 1878, the rules of the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs, and other information useful to sportsmen. The book is called the "*Asian* Pocket Book," and is published at the *Asian* office, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, C.S.I., the well-known author of "Lord Dalhousie's Administration of India" and of "The Indian Song of Songs," has in the press an elaborate poem on Budha and Buddhism, which will shortly be published under the title of "The Light of Asia."

MRS. BRASSEY will contribute passages from an unpublished journal kept by her in the Holy Land to the August number of *Fraser's Magazine*.

IT has been decided to close Cooper's Hill College, which was established for the training of engineering students for the Department of Public Works in India. It will, however, be some time before the institution ceases to exist, as it is not intended to interfere with the completion of the studies of those now at the college. There will, however, be no fresh admissions.

THE writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* chronicles:—"Another grand blunder in our Municipality, who evidently have not studied the old proverb of cutting their coat according to their cloth. They have had a most elaborate scheme prepared for doubling the water supply of Calcutta, which in printing alone must have cost the ratepayers a good sum, and if the time of the officials engaged in getting up the scheme is taken into calculation, a very large sum. Beyond this, which has been spent without sanction, I suppose we shall be told by and bye, the estimate comes to sixty-three lakhs, a sum which the Commissioners certainly have not the money to pay, nor have they the legal power to borrow. So, as I said a few weeks ago, the matter has been referred to a Committee, which should be able to decide something, if in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, but, unfortunately, only one of them, Mr. Duff Bruce, has the slightest knowledge of engineering. Fortunately, I hear some of the others have sufficient knowledge of arithmetic to know that they cannot spend sixty-three lakhs out of nothing. So they are casting about for cheaper schemes, and it has been suggested that to save the cost of the culvert the water should be pumped from the river at Cossipore. Now I have been long enough in Calcutta to recollect the discussions over the first water works scheme, when a similar proposition was made, and a careful series of analyses by the Government analyst showed that for three months of the year the river water at Cossipore was so brackish as to be undrinkable. The proposition is now brought forward by one of the native Commissioners, so if the natives do not object to brackish water, let the supply for the northern part of the town be pumped from Cossipore and that for the southern part be continued as at present."

THE genial Monsignor Capel took part at the Newsvendors' annual meeting in London lately. In the course of a speech which he delivered he referred to the visit of the Comedie Francaise to London, and spoke of "that band of noble men and noble women who came to express the highest perfection of that art in which he (Monsignor Capel) from his position was not allowed to participate. He regretted his own disability, and envied those who had the chance of witnessing what was so well expressed."

A PRELIMINARY trial has been lately made at Essen with the new Krupp 40-centimetre gun—the piece with which some experimental firing is to be carried out this month on the ranges at Meppen. The results obtained at these first trials—which were not designed to test in any way the accuracy and range of the gun, but solely to determine the velocity it could impart to its projectile, and to ascertain the strain brought upon the piece—itself were very satisfactory, and proved, according to the report of the experiments, that the 40-centimetre Krupp gun (which, including the breech-closing apparatus, weighs only 71 tons) is as an armour-piercing weapon more powerful than the English 80-ton gun, and nearly as powerful as the Armstrong 100-ton piece. The 40-centimetre gun was designed to impart to a projectile weighing 750 kilogrammes (1,650 lb.), an initial velocity of 500 metres (1,640 feet) per second. In the rounds lately fired a projectile weighing 777 kilogrammes (1,709 lb.) was used, the charge consisted of 200 kilogrammes (440lb.) of prismatic powder, and the velocity of the shot on leaving the muzzle was 502 metres (1,646 feet) per second. The total energy of the projectile would therefore amount to 10,039 metre-tons, while the energy of the projectile of the English 80-ton gun is only 9 850 metre-tons. Calculating the energy or work obtained in relation to the weight of the gun, the results reported show a still more striking balance of advantage in favour of the Krupp gun, the energy of the shot for every kilogramme of metal in the gun being 139 metre-kilogrammes in the case of the 40-centimetre gun, 121 metre-kilogrammes with the 80 ton gun, and 125 metre-kilogrammes with the 100 ton gun.

THE rumours of a Ministerial crisis in Turkey have been revived, and the Grand Vizier countermanded a Cabinet Council which was to have been held. The report that he had tendered his resignation, however, has not yet been confirmed.

A SEARCH has been made at the printing offices of the Turkish press in Constantinople to discover the author of a pamphlet which has been circulated, calling upon the Sultan not to interfere with the Porte in the reduction of the civil list, and to dismiss Said Pasha.

THE hundred-ton gun that was recently fired the first time at Woolwich is one of four gigantic cannon that were purchased last year out of the vote of credit, from the firm of Sir William Armstrong and Company. They were manufactured at the Elswick Ordnance Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in pursuance of a contract with the Italian Government, and were destined for arming the Dandolo and Duili turret-ships; but as they were approaching completion and promised to be ready long before the vessels wanted their armament, the War Office made a bid for the series, and Sir W. Armstrong is now engaged in manufacturing another set for Italy. As the largest weapons manufactured at Woolwich are of but eighty tons—the cannon for the Inflexible—it follows that the huge Elswick guns are one-fourth heavier, while as to length they surpass the Woolwich arms by more than five feet. It was a hundred-ton gun that was tried at Spezia a little while ago, when projectiles of 2,000lb. were fired with charges of gunpowder varying from 400lb. to 550lb. What the Government proposes to do with these ponderous cannon, now they have been bought, is not so clear, for their great length—upwards of thirty-two feet—renders it impossible that they can be made use of even in our largest turret-ships, while the new steel-clads that are building will in all probability be armed with breech-loaders, and not muzzle-loaders, such as these 100-ton guns are. Most likely they will be sent to the Mediterranean, one pair to Malta and the other to Gibraltar, to be employed for coast defence, their long range fitting them for this purpose better than any other. But they are first of all to be thoroughly proved at Woolwich, and it seems that some hitch occurred in the late trial which has prevented for the present the completion of the experiment then begun. What the cost of each of these guns will be in the end, when they are mounted on carriages and placed in position and supplied with a hundred rounds apiece of shot and shell, it is difficult to say; but from first to last they are likely to cost the country not much less than a hundred thousand pounds altogether. Whether they are to be loaded by hydraulic apparatus, or whether some simple hand-gear can be devised for training and working the ponderous weapons, are matters apparently that have still to be settled, so that a long time must elapse before the guns are ready to be made use of, if it is found that they can be used at all.

THE will of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild is understood to be sworn under two millions seven hundred thousand pounds; is in the handwriting of the deceased, and is dated July 24, 1865. The document occupies two ordinary sheets of letter paper, which were sewn together with silk, and sealed. His sons, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild and Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, are the executors of the will. The testator leaves to his wife 100,000*l.* and a life interest of 50,000*l.*, arising from the houses at Frankfort and in London, together with the residence in Piccadilly, and the estate at Gunnersbury. A request is made that "my good wife" shall give 10,000*l.* to Jewish charities and 5,000*l.* to others. Annuities (in connection with which the mother is to exercise discretionary power) are made in favour of sons and daughters; and the testator expresses a hope that they will be kind to their mother, who had been kind to them and him also. To his two brothers (since dead) he bequeathed a sum of 1,000*l.* each to purchase something in remembrance of him, "a picture or anything else." The testator thanked God for the success and prosperity that attended him, and hoped the same guiding hand would direct his sons. Excepting the immediate members of his own family (above referred to), no other name or legacy is mentioned in the will. There are some imperfect attestation clauses in the will and marginal notes intended for insertion, but not signed. The testator advises his sons of the happy unity that existed between him and his two brothers, to which he attributes the success of the firm, and hopes that the same kind feeling will continue to maintain the position of the house.

THE Greek Committee has it in contemplation to issue a series of papers, which will deal with subjects of general interest in connection with the Hellenic question and will, at the same time, comprise a gradual record of the Committee's action. The first of the series, already issued, contains a *verbatim* report of the recent meeting at Willis's Rooms; and among those in preparation is one which treats of the Protocol portions of Epirus and Thessaly. The Committee has latterly received a somewhat remarkable accession of strength from the Universities and public schools, which are now largely represented on the roll of the modern Philhellenes.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Defilier	Czermak.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Finale	Belisario	Donizetti.
Waltz	Belgravia	D. Godfrey.
Quadrille	Theresa	D. Godfrey.
Galop	Princess Marie	C. D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THERE will be tent-pegging this evening on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John Blake, a seaman of the British ship Fanny, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

POONA GAIETIES.—The officers of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders have issued invitations for a dance which will take place on Monday, the 21st inst. The Royal Artillery are to have two dances, one on the 14th and the other on the 28th instant.

THE amount of money in the Public Treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches, on the last day of the month of May, 1879, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1878 and 1877 is as follows:—1877, Rs. 12,54,51,584; 1878, Rs. 13,14,82,931; 1879, Rs. 13,61,92,070.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the hospital of H. M.'s 21st Regiment Native Infantry, on view of the body of Limba Shitta, a sweeper attached to that hospital, who was suddenly seized with a fit and expired within a quarter of an hour. Deceased is said to have been an habitual drunkard. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion.

THREATS BY DACOITS.—A Poona paper hears that one of the gang of the notorious Wassodew Bulwunt has addressed a letter from Dapoli to Succaram Balsing Cuddum, at Sakri, ordering him to send a hundi for Rs. 900, and at the same time informing him that in case of non-compliance with the order his house will be sacked. This fellow also wrote a letter to the Postmaster of Dapoli ordering him to deliver the letters to the addressee without delay.

ALIMONY.—Yesterday, Mr. Robert Twiss appeared before Mr. W. Webb to answer the charge preferred against him by Mrs. Beatrice Twiss with refusing to maintain her, she being his lawful wife. Defendant admitted the truth of the charge, but declined to show cause for refusing to do so, and further stated that he was shortly going to apply for a divorce at the High Court. His Worship thereupon made an order that Rs. 40 be paid by defendant to the complainant per mensem for the maintenance of herself and child.

THEFTS.—A Mahomedan, named Sooltan Khodabux, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a cap and handkerchief, valued at Rs 5-4, the property of Guffoor Russool. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Nuthoo Ramjee was also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate on two separate charges of theft of property, consisting of ornaments and cash belonging to two different parties, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.—A young Parsi, named Shapoorjee Bazonjee, was also convicted by the same Magistrate of committing theft of two silk *sarees* and two silk borders, the property of Pestonjee Edulijee, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS—Our (*Poona Observer*) Panchgani correspondent writes as follows under date 6th July, 1879:—Information was brought in here yesterday that some ten or twelve of the dacoits who made a raid on the village of Bhonsa, a short time ago, were apprehended in the village of Abspuri, situated about a mile or two north of the Krishna river. A quantity of the stolen property was found in their possession. One of the gang was immediately recognised by the wife of the oilman, who was the principal victim on the night of the robbery, and who, it would appear, is in very fair circumstances; having a good house, several heads of cattle, and a farm. The dacoits were taken to the town of Wai from whence they will be removed to the Satara Jail. The police are hopeful of apprehending the rest of the gang very soon. We have had variable weather during the past four or five days. The rainfall is very light, and occasional gleams of sunshine make things very pleasant, so that one can now venture out for a walk without the fear of getting a ducking.

VISITING AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The *Deccan Herald* complains:—His Excellency the Governor has given up the good old practice of advertising some of his Garden Parties every season, so as to give the ladies and gentlemen visiting Poona, as well as the people of the place, an opportunity of paying their respects to H. E. the Governor, and putting their names down in "the book." Is it possible that for the purpose of writing down her name it is expected that a lady from another presidency should drive out all the way to Government House? In the good old days of Sir George Arthur's Government, the ladies and gentlemen called in the usual way on Lady Arthur and Sir George, and Lady Arthur sent round the aide-de-camps with her return cards. Sir Richard Temple is the only Governor of Bombay, since Sir George Arthur's days, who has given no public intimation of how he is to be waited upon. Strangers from other presidencies have expressed their difficulty in regard to this matter. Lady Falkland was the first lady at Government House, who introduced "Receptions," and the ladies rebelled greatly against the change, as an assumption of Royalty. But Lady Falkland was, next to Lady Frere, the pleasantest hostess we ever saw at Government House. Her Ladyship's own paintings and her exquisite collection of works of the best artists were well worth going to see, and Lady Falkland took pleasure in exhibiting them to her guests. Lady Frere was formed for pleasing every one. She seemed to take such pains to remember the circumstances of her guest, and surprised people by asking for their son A. who had passed the Civil Service examination, or B. who had gone to Germany to finish his education. Things, however, have changed, and the individual subjects of the Government are forgotten in the mass, except in the case of those who have a private entrance to Government House. Shades of Sir George Arthur and Lord Elphinstone, dreamed ye of a private entrance to Government House being publicly proclaimed?

NURSEY KESSOWJEE FURTHER REMANDED.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE was brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

In accordance with the decision of Government, announced by us yesterday, to make over the prosecution, the Advocate General (Mr. Marriott), instructed by the Public Prosecutor (Mr. Hearn), appeared to prosecute; Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, was again present on behalf of the prisoner.

The Advocate General, at the sitting of the Court, addressing the Magistrate, said he was unable to say he appeared for the prosecution on behalf of Government, but he appeared to inform his Worship precisely how the matter stood. His Worship had probably seen more or less correct announcements in the public prints that the prosecutor, Mr. Mathuradass Lowjee, had applied to Government to undertake the prosecution, and that was correct. Mr. Mathuradass Lowjee had made that application, and the matter was now under the consideration of Government. He had anticipated that before the case would be called on, probably he might have received an intimation of what Government had resolved to do in the matter. However, no intimation had yet been received, though probably it would come to hand in the course of the day. Under these circumstances, he believed Mr. Mathuradass would ask his Worship to adjourn the case, and he trusted the Court would accede to that application. It did not appear to him that more than a week's adjournment would be necessary. Of course, in the absence of the Government resolution to that effect, he (the Advocate General) was unable to proceed with the case.

The Magistrate—Do you wish to say anything, Mr. Gill?

Mr. Gill said it was very wearisome to the defence to have adjournment after adjournment—this was the third his Worship had been asked to grant—and they were ready with the defence. Of course, if the Government were going to proceed with the prosecution, he could understand an adjournment being required, but no intimation having been received from Government, he thought the case had better go on until there was an intimation. The defence would not object to an adjournment if bail were granted, but of course his client did not like remaining in prison. It was very hard. The end of the case might be that his Worship might treat the case as he treated the previous one, and find that the prosecution had failed in establishing their case. His client was being kept in prison week after week because the prosecution were not ready to go on. The prisoner did not shrink from any inquiry, but was ready to show he was as innocent as everybody else was in the matter. A great misfortune no doubt befell him, but not one for which he was criminally liable, and Mr. Gill asked his Worship to let him out on reasonable bail.

The Magistrate—But you see I have decided that point in the case, by holding that I have not the power to grant bail.

Mr. Gill said he thought differently from his Worship on that point.

The Magistrate asked if the prosecution would be ready to proceed on Monday.

Mr. Gill—Why not go on to-day, Sir?

The Magistrate—Shall we advance matters by proceeding to-day?

Mr. Gill—Certainly. If the Advocate General is instructed by Government between this and Monday, he can take the case up.

The Magistrate—He is not in a position to take it up.

Mr. Gill—Not now, Sir, and he may never be.

The Advocate General—I have every reason to believe that Government will undertake the prosecution.

Mr. Gill—I understand my learned friend has advised Government to that effect, and they may take his advice; but on the other hand they may consider it as a question of pounds, shillings, and pence, and come to the conclusion that to take up this prosecution would only be throwing away good money after bad.

The Magistrate—To go on to-day might only lengthen the proceedings. I don't know whether Mr. Mathuradass Lowjee has instructed any other solicitor to appear to-day. Of course if he has not, and I were to insist upon the matter going on, I should have to proceed with the examination of Mr. Mathuradass Lowjee in person, and I do not think that would shorten the proceedings, Mr. Gill. Will you be able to proceed on Monday, Mr. Marriott?

The Advocate General—The Public Prosecutor says he would hardly have time to look into the papers. I think the two extra days, till Wednesday, would not be unreasonable to ask for.

Mr. Gill said he should not be able to attend on Wednesday next, because he had asked to have a case in the Sudder Court fixed for that day instead of yesterday; and if the prisoner was remanded till then, he would lose the services of his counsel.

The Advocate General said he would accede to his [illegible] and if he received instructions [illegible] he would be prepared to proceed on Monday.

The prisoner was then remanded till Monday next, at 11.30.

A CALCUTTA paper remarks on the introduction [illegible] to his [illegible]—There is one [illegible] the post [illegible] in India, which it does not [illegible] at home. The [illegible] is not necessarily in the kitchen, [illegible] the contents communicated to the [illegible] by the [illegible] himself.

THE WRECK OF THE S.S. THESSALY.

WE have been kindly favoured with the following particulars of the loss of this steamer, which were forwarded in a private letter brought by last mail:—

Coming out of Aden we met the Tuscany just at the entrance of the harbour coming in. Between 7 and 8 p.m. we sighted the light on the island of Perim, and we were steaming along quite cherily almost abreast of it, when we suddenly became alive to the fact that we had struck on a rock and that we were hard and fast. There was a great big rock outside of us, about 20 yards from us, and on seeing it I felt rather queer. We were, however, only 150 to 200 yards from the shore, and Captain Harbord comforted us with the assurance that the vessel was all right and he hoped to get her off the next morning when the tide rose. During the night all hands were at work shifting cotton from the forehold aft to lighten her forward, but unfortunately this had not the desired effect, and by the morning she had pumped a hole in her bottom and was making water. Captain Harbord then gave orders to throw the cargo overboard, but I suppose only about 100 bales could have been put out when the swell on the water increased and caused her to bump very heavily, and it was found that she was filling far too rapidly for there to be any hope of getting her off.

The Tuscany hove in sight early in the morning, and we signalled for her to come astern of us, and Captain Harbord intended passing a hawser to let her endeavour to haul us off; but, as I have said, the water soon made it useless to attempt this. When nothing further could be done the passengers were transferred to this vessel with their baggage, and after consulting with Captain Harbord, Captain Gough decided to anchor and stand by the Thessaly till the next morning. The Thessaly's boats were at work all day bringing all the fittings and valuables to this ship.

If you refer to a chart of Perim you will see at once where we got ashore. It was on the Azalia reef, about 20 yards inside the rock of the same name. How we managed to get so near in shore I cannot understand. Captain Harbord attributes it to a strong current which set us down, and the peculiar hazy atmosphere deceived him as regards the distance of the land; otherwise the evening was quite calm and apparently clear.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

AT the seventh Criminal Sessions which commenced yesterday, Mr. Justice Newnham presiding, two Ramoshis, named Darku wullud Anaji and Yesu wullud Shivram, both residents of the village of Pimpulgaum, were charged with causing grievous hurt to one Rama Mali by striking him with sticks in committing robbery, and being armed with a sword at the time of committing the robbery, in the village of Mahalunge, taluka Khed. The following native gentlemen formed the jury:—Mr. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, foreman, Messrs. Dayabhai Mathuradass, Balcrishna Sayana, Shivram Pelle, and Venaik Deshmook. The particulars of the case are briefly these:—About five Sundays ago the complainant, Kondaji Pilaji, was going to Maricher to buy sheep, when he had Rs. 63-4 with him. He was going up the ghaut between Sawargar and Mahalunge, at about one o'clock p.m., when he saw accused No. 1 sitting on the road, who said that he was going to Junnar and was waiting for some companions. The complainant at once ran away. Having ran a short distance he met a Teli on the way, and asked him to accompany him as far as Mahalunge. They subsequently met with a cultivator, who was also persuaded, for a consideration of 2 annas, to accompany them. As soon as the trio crossed a nullah, accused Nos. 1 and 2, and a third man who is not found, confronted the complainant and his companions. Accused No. 1 had a stick, and accused No. 2 a sword. The former hit the complainant three times on the back, and otherwise so ill-treated him, that he (the complainant) begged of him to desist, and that he was quite prepared to give up the bag of money he had with him. Kondaji and his two companions were again maltreated, after which the prisoner, Darku, picked up the bag. Accused No. 2 was standing close with a drawn sword, but did not strike or aim at any one. The robbers then decamped, leaving behind them in the confusion and hurry of the moment, the blanket of the complainant, some bread, and 12 annas in copper. The complainant in his deposition said that he knew both the accused before, but did not know the third party; the former he frequently saw at the Junnar bazaar, but did not know their names. He reported the robbery immediately the robbers made themselves scarce to the patel of the village of Mahalunge, who visited the spot where the robbery took place. The village police, after the elapse of two days, confronted both the accused with the complainant, when they were at once recognized. The material facts in the evidence of the complainant were fully corroborated by several witnesses. When placed on their defence both the prisoners said that they were in their houses on the day in question, and when they were arrested, that the complainant and other witnesses were told to recognize them as the robbers, that they never saw the complainant nor any of his companions, that they never had any quarrel with the village police, and that they could call no witnesses to give evidence on their behalf. Mr. Justice Newnham summoned up. His Honor told the jury that the charge is under section 397 of the I. P. Code, but if they had any doubt in their minds as to the grievous hurt and deadly weapon, they may convict the prisoner's of simple robbery under section 392. Mr. Justice Newnham recapitulated the whole of the evidence, and pointed out a discrepancy inasmuch as the complainant said that he recognized both the accused when they were *separately* shown to him, whereas the patel of Mahalunge said that the complainant recognized both the accused at once out of a number. Mr. Justice Newnham also told the jury to consider whether the recognition of both the accused were to be depended upon, or whether there was any reasonable ground to believe, that as the prisoners say they have been pitched upon as victims, although innocent, as belonging to a class always suspected of robbery; of course the benefit of any reasonable doubt must be given in favour of the accused. The jury after much consideration returned the following verdict which was delivered by the foreman. One juror finds both the accused guilty of the offence specified in the charge under section 397, the remaining four find them guilty of simple robbery under section 392 of the I. P. Code. The Court accepted the verdict of the majority of the jurors, and sentenced both the accused to be rigorously imprisoned each for five years.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE LUKHMIDAS GOCULDAS.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order and for leave to serve notices. The debts amounted to Rs. 3,900, and the bad assets to Rs. 14,000. Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that not a single book of account had been deposited with the Official Assignee. Mr. Mankar said the books were at Kurrachee with Mowjee Damodhar, a partner of the insolvent, who should be required by the Official Assignee to give them up to him. His Lordship remarked it was a usual plan of fraudulent insolvents not to produce their books on the alleged ground that they were detained by their partners. The insolvent himself must produce the books. The application was refused.

RE TOKURSEY FUTTEHCHUND.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 34,340; the assets were *nil*. His Lordship said the insolvent had not purged his contempt of suppressing his books; and that when the books were produced the application might be renewed. Mr. Budroodin said the books were with the arbitrator; and that the insolvent being in jail, it was impossible for him to go personally and press the arbitrator to give up the books. His Lordship said he was informed by the Official Assignee that the books that were wanted were in the insolvent's godown; and that he gave an order to somebody to produce them, but that the man said he knew nothing about them. Mr. Budroodin said there was an attachment placed upon the godown, and that the insolvent's friends could not open it unless his Lordship passed an order to that effect. His Lordship said he could not help it; and that the application for an interim order might be renewed when the books were produced. It was refused at present.

RE MUGGONBHOY GUNGARAM.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to withdraw the petition, as the insolvent had compromised with his creditors. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* and directed the usual notices to be issued.

RE JOSEPH ABRAMOVITZ.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground of fictitious entries in the schedule, concealment of books, papers, and documents relating to the estate, and vexatious defence in a suit heard before Sir Charles Sargent, who passed a decree against the insolvent in favour of the opposing creditor. The learned counsel read an affidavit made by Dosabhoy Hormusjee Patel, a partner in the late firm of Abramovitz and Co., who stated that the insolvent had not deposited material books both of the old and the new firm; that he was not indebted to insolvent in Rs. 13,000, as falsely stated in the schedule; and that in November 1877, when the partnership was dissolved, the insolvent executed a release by which he agreed to take up all the liabilities and to pay Dosabhoy Rs. 6,000, for which amount he passed him two promissory notes. Insolvent had not accounted for a policy of insurance for Rs. 10,000 effected on his life, and had made several shipments to Europe which he had not accounted for in his schedule. Insolvent had been ordered to make an affidavit as to the books and documents in his possession, but had not done so. He accounted for his insolvency by the alleged fact of his partner, Dosabhoy, appropriating large sums of money; but so far from that being the case, the insolvent was indebted to him for Rs. 6,000, the amount of the two promissory notes. He defended the suit before Sir Charles Sargent for five days, and put the opposing creditor to unnecessary costs.

The insolvent was called into the box and made a statement, which was inaudible to the Reporters, to the effect that he had suppressed nothing. He was directed to file an affidavit on or before Monday next. An interim order was granted without prejudice for a week.

IN THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

Subaltern (putting his head into Major's tent).—Reveille just sounded, Major.

Major (the victim of a night depredation).—Confound it, some rascal has stolen my teeth and boots. How the deuce am I to go on parade without them?

Subaltern.—Hand't you better turn in and say you're sick.

Major.—All very well, but what am I to say is the matter with me?

Subaltern.—Simple enough, Major, Foot and Mouth disease!—*Charivari*.

PROPOSED MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

WE have pleasure in publishing the following circular which has been received by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

San Francisco, May 1st, 1879.

SIR,—Under instructions from my Government, I have the honor of transmitting to you, by this mail, official publications announcing the first International exhibition to be held at Mexico in January, 1880.

Hoping you may be pleased to kindly co-operate and interest yourself in the success of this project, I would only add, for the information of exhibitors, that the best route for their shipments is by ocean via Liverpool to Vera Cruz, which is the only port connected by rail with the Mexican capital.—I have, &c.

MIGUEL G. PRITCHARD,
Mexican Consul at San Francisco.

THE following are excerpts from the official publications referred to:—

By direction of the President of the Republic, this department has determined that an International Exhibition of the products of agriculture, industry, sciences, and arts shall be held next year in the city of Mexico, which exhibition will be carried out through previous enactments of the General Congress, to whom the bill will be submitted next term.

The executive believes that an international exhibition, the most proper means of bringing together the intelligent and enterprising men of all nations must be favourable by this mere fact, to the realization of the ends indicated, insomuch as it will rectify the errors which are afloat regarding our country, as well as because it will expand actual markets and open new ones to the products of Mexican agriculture and industry, thereby paving the way to the solution of the problem regarding the construction and operation of railways in Mexico; of the no less difficult one regarding colonization, and of others which, directly or indirectly, depend on these and which embody the secret of the peace and prosperity of the Republic. By order of the President, Messrs. Sebastian Camacho, Mariano Barcena, and Miguel Hidalgoy Seram from the managing committee of the exhibition. This committee, under instructions from this Department, is entrusted with the appointment of committees and sub-committees, with the framing of the regulations, the plan of classifications, etc., etc., and correspondence relative to exhibition will have to be addressed to it.

The executive desirous of maintaining itself at the height of its purpose, will, in the name of Mexico, invite all nations, without even excepting those whose Governments have not established or renewed diplomatic relations with that of the Republic. The powers who maintain such relations are at liberty, the same as the States of the Mexican Federation, to construct, at their expense, buildings or pavilions on the grounds destined for the exhibition, according to the rules which will be issued in due time. Foreign exhibitors, as well as those of the Mexican States, will be free to exhibit their articles in the buildings or pavilions raised by the Governments of their respective nations or States, or in the common building for the exhibition, as it may suit their interests.

The Governments that maintain relations with that of the Republic will be respectfully invited to send special commissioners to the exhibition. Those who do not hold such relations may appoint, if they deem proper, private agents, who will enjoy the same attentions and facilities as the official ones.

In due time the ports of entry for objects destined to the exhibition will be determined. These objects, in accordance with the regulations that the Department of Finance will duly issue, shall pay no duties, except in case of sale, and may remain exposed during six months exempt from the local or warehouse charges.

The managing committee will shortly publish in the Italian, English, French, and German languages, and with he approval of this Department, the necessary regulations for carryiwg out the exhibition in the most advantageous manner to the exhibitors and to the Republic.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present:—Dr. Blaney, Chairman; Mr. Douglas, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Ragunath Narayen Khote, and Muncherjee N. Banajee. The Municipal Commissioner, the Assessor and Collector, and Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, were also present.

A WATER MAIN FROM BHULESHVAR.

The Council proceeded to consider a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated 30th ultimo, asking them to recommend the Corporation to sanction an extra grant of Rs. 4,414 from the surplus cash balance for laying a six-inch water main from Bhuleshvar Road along the Girgaon Back Road to Jugonnath Sadashew Street, situated opposite the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas's bungalow.

The Chairman was against sanctioning the amount, since the engineer had not made up his mind as to whether it should be a four-inch or a six-inch pipe. The Bhundarwarra scheme was coming on before them in a week or two; and they should know what the distribution and supply in the locality would be.

Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik was strongly in favour of the Commissioner's proposal; and he justified it by the result of personal observation and enquiry in the matter. There was a large population, who had been paying very high rates, complaining of want of water. It was all very well to say that the Bhundarwarra scheme was coming on before them; but it might take two years to mature, and meanwhile the people could not be expected to go without water. The very existence of the Council was with a view to supply the wants of the city. They should settle the plans of the engineers in due time; but before they made up their minds, it might be two years hence or there might be no Bhundarwarra scheme at all. Mr. Mandlik proposed that the recommendation be sanctioned.

Mr. Raghunath seconded the motion. He had been a witness of the sufferings of the people of the locality. They got no water; and if they got it, it was in driblets. A four-inch main would be insufficient for such a locality as that. They had a scheme before them no doubt, but they could not allow the people to thirst for water until the scheme was settled. The possible loss of Rs. 1,500, referred to by the engineer as likely to occur if the pipes had to be taken up again, was of little moment.

Mr. Kirkham thought that both the proposer and seconder of the motion lost sight of three things:—1st, that the people were not shown to be worse off now than they were before; 2nd, that there was no evidence that the claims of this locality were greater than the claims of other places; and 3rd, that Mr. Braham said that, if they waited a few days longer, he should tell them what size of pipe there should be. The loss of Rs. 1,500 could be avoided if they postponed the matter for a few days.

Mr. Douglas said the inhabitants of the locality had made out a strong case for water being supplied them; but as Mr. Kirkham argued, the putting of the right size of pipe might save them Rs. 1,500, and he (Mr. Douglas) thought the question could be postponed for a week or a fortnight.

Mr. Mandlik said that would be something like telling a man, who thirsted for water, to wait two years. It was only mocking him. As regarded a postponement for a week or two he said he should be glad to wait three weeks; but he must say that if they waited a month, they should not get any nearer a settlement of the Bhundarwarra scheme.

Mr. Raghunath, with reference to a remark made by the Chairman, offered to go with him and show him that the people actually got no water, not even at night for the last six or seven months.

Mr. Fazulbhoy said there were many streets about Khoja Mohla which get no water. They must all wait till they got a good scheme carried out. Water was needed ten times more urgently in the neighbourhood of Khoja Mohla than it was in Girgaon Back Road.

Mr. Mandlik said he was sorry no applications had come from the streets referred to by Mr. Fazulbhoy.

Mr. Fazulbhoy said several applications had been refused.

The Commissioner said he thought the case before the Council was a strong case; and there was only one before him at present.

The Council then resolved on the motion of Mr. Mandlik, seconded by Mr. Raghunath, to recommend the Corporation to sanction an extra grant of Rs. 4,414 from the surplus cash balance as mentioned above.

ASSESSMENT OF LEASE-HOLD LANDS IN THE CITY.

The Council then resumed consideration of Mr. Muncherjee Banajee's notice of motion that all lands let out by their owners on lease should be assessed separately for the purposes of the municipal revenue.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee said,—Sir, I think I made it tolerably clear to the Council at its meeting last Tuesday how the assessable interest of the "ground landlord" entirely escapes its full share of taxation in consequence of the system now in vogue of assessing properties for municipal revenue. I am sure you will have by this time perceived the object of my bringing the matter to your notice. Section 70 A of Act 4 of 1878 plainly declares that the rates "shall be leviable from the actual occupier of house building, or land, if the said occupier be himself the landlord of such house, building, or land." Further on it states that were the occupier of a house land, or building is not its owner "the said rates shall be leviable from the immediate landlord of the actual occupier." Again, section 71 provides that "the Commissioner shall from year to year cause a valuation to be made of all houses, buildings, and lands liable to said rates." The question arises whether all lands liable to being classed, from the nature of the rents they yield to their owners, as separate and distinct holdings, ought or ought not to be separately assessed in terms of the sections referred to above. Now it is plain that where a person holds a piece of ground from another only as a lessee or tenant for a stipulated period, under certain conditions, at a fixed annual or monthly rental, he cannot be called the "landlord" or "owner" of the ground. But in such a case both the "ground landlord" and the "owner of the building" (if one is erected thereon by the lessee,) are owners of distinct and separate interests, each rateable in respect of his and his alone. Again, where a building is erected on such ground by the lessee, he ought to be assessed separately for the amount that it fetches, or if he himself lives on the premises, then for the rate it might be reasonably expected to yield. It may happen that in some cases a tenant or lessee under the terms of his improvident lease, actually pays more to his ground landlord than it is worth. But this is a matter which does not bear on the main question. The Municipality can only charge on what the owner of the ground actually receives; but it cannot redress private wrongs or hardships wrought by improvident lessees. The only way persons under such a predicament can extricate themselves is by purchasing outright the ground originally taken upon lease or give up (if that is possible) the building erected thereon as a forfeiture of the lease to the ground landlord. In either case both ground and building would then be owned by one person and, of course, be rated together as one interest only. If I rightly understood him the Commissioner said at the last meeting that in the old act the word used was "owner" whilst the one used in the new is "landlord." To my mind the substitution of the latter for the former does not materially alter the aspect of the question. It appeared, however, that some difficulty had arisen in the matter of assessment under the provisions of Act III of 1872, and some correspondence had passed thereon. On a reference to it my friend the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee read a written opinion of Mr. Pigot that had been obtained on a case submitted to him by the municipal solicitors. The important question on which the opinion of that able counsel was asked was almost similar to the one now under discussion. I have carefully read the opinion which I may say supports the views which I hold. For it clearly states that the incomes in question must be considered separate and distinct and charged as such, and so far confirms my contention. And I am sure those of my colleagues who may have also perused the opinion cannot but be convinced that it is the correct one. I further say that the wording of the sections in the present Act does not alter the case in any way. Again, common sense tells us that the legislature could never have intended that incomes the best ascertained, the most substantial, and most easily earned, should be exempted from municipal assessment. There is never any wear and tear on such lands which, I believe, could therefore very easily bear the full burden of assessment without the usual deduction (though I do not think it can be done) of 10 per cent. being made in their favour. Incomes of this kind are always in great quest in Bombay, and are generally bought and sold at very high prices. Such "ground landlords" will not and in fact cannot grudge paying full municipal rates. The contracts generally entered into between lessors and lessees of such lands invariably provide how their respective liabilities, in respect of rates, are to be paid. But even where there is no provision the Municipal Act provides how the matter might be adjusted among themselves. It is indeed anomalous that while the Municipality taxes a number of poor women and others—wretched house-owners—living from hand to mouth and unable to pay anything, rich persons, owners of broad acres let out on long and fat leases, escape payment altogether. I again ask, could it have been the intention of the framers of the Act that so gross an anomaly, so dire a contrast, should exist or arise in the levying of assessment rates? From a glance I have had of the assessment book, the utility of which I suppose will be more appreciated as it is better known, I am afraid the sort of properties I have been pointing out have been altogether omitted to be assessed. They are taxed as if they formed part of the buildings erected thereon, and not as separate and distinct interests. It it be contended that the Assessor takes into consideration such ground rents, then I hope to convince the Council, by several instances, that it is not so. I am convinced that the system of assessing two distinct interests as one is very faulty, and the Municipality has thereby already lost a handsome revenue which would continue to be lost if the present system is persisted in. If the Municipality rates properties involving separate interests as one, then I do not see why every houseowner who owns the land as well should not demand a rebate in respect of the land it may be reasonably expected to yield if leased, and not purchased outright. I think that if the Municipal Commissioner be still of opinion that the sort of properties I have pointed out cannot be assessed separately, but should be assessed as one, as the lands merge into buildings, (which I think can never be so long as they are separate holdings), the opinion of some eminent counsel be again taken on the subject, submitting to him Mr. Pigot's opinion also. If the opinion be against our charging these incomes separately, I am humbly of opinion that the Government should be at once memorialised in order to make the necessary alterations in the Act, so that such ground landlords may not escape their fair share of municipal taxation in common with owners of buildings. I do not move at this stage any resolution, but will do so after hearing my able colleagues in Council and our energetic Commissioner.

The Chairman read the following letter to the address of the Municipal Commissioner, who handed it in as bearing upon the subject:—

Bombay, 8th July, 1879.

SIR,—I find from the proceedings of last Tuesday's meeting of the Town Council, which are reported in the papers of the 3rd inst., that my friend Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee has brought a proposition before the Council "to assess separately, for the purposes of Municipal revenue, all lands let out by their owners on lease." Having read the discussion which followed this proposition, I have come to the conclusion that the Municipality cannot fairly demand a separate assessment for such lands as are built upon. The instances cited by Mr. Muncherjee appear at first sight to prove conclusively that there must be a great evasion of the assessment, but as the subject is to come before the Town Council again to-day for discussion, I beg to offer a few remarks for the consideration of the Council and to show that to levy assessment on lands which are already indirectly assessed with the buildings standing thereon, would be extremely unjust, and that such assessment would be little short of an income-tax in its incidence and operation. I beg at the outset to disclaim any intention of going into the vexed question of over *vs.* under assessments. If the assessments are proved to be generally low, let them be increased by all means. I may, however, mention here incidentally that some arrangement, such as the appointment of a committee is very necessary, as much to enquire into cases of under assessment as also into those of over-assessment. I do not agree with those who say that owners of houses who may consider themselves over-assessed have their remedy at law, by appeal, therefore, they should not be thought of. It must be remembered that there is a numerous class of house owners (which includes a large proportion of native women) who, owing to prejudice or custom, are so averse to appearing in the Courts of Justice that they would sooner subject themselves to over-assessment, however heavy it may be, rather than undergo the trouble and annoyance of appealing in an open Court of Justice. The appointment of a committee of enquiry would, therefore, prove a boon as much to the Municipality by remedying the cases of under assessment as it would be to the owners of houses of the class I have named by relieving them from the unjust burden of over-assessment. I shall now notice Mr. Muncherjee's motion. The instances cited by him appear to be beside the question. I shall refer to some of them and show that to assess the owners of any of these lands separately in respect of the rent received by them, would be equal to levying an income tax from them. As regards the Carnac Bunder lease instanced by Mr. Muncherjee, I believe the land is included in the Port Trust property, for which the Trustees pay a lump sum to the Municipality in respect of all taxes. If it be not so, let it be assessed separately. I myself own a property near Bhunder wada Hill, which has been leased by me to Government for 999 years at monthly payment of Rs. 700 or Rs. 8,400 per annum. This property has now been made over to the Port Trust by Government. Clearly, therefore, I cannot be taxed on such income, because I have no control over the property, and in fact it would be impossible to find out its boundaries for the purpose of assessment, as it is merged into the Port Trust. I may mention that in this and in several other similar cases of properties owned by me, any such tax, if it could be recovered from me, as owner of the land could, under my agreement with my tenants, be re-couped to me. Then, there is the instance of the Hemp and Jute Mill. Mr. Muncherjee says that the owner of the land receives Rs. 13,000 for rent of the land from the company, yet the company is assessed at only Rs. 13,000 on the building. I very much question, if the building itself would realize a rental of Rs. 13,000 per annum. To assess the owner of the land on the rent he received would be inflicting an income tax on him. The ground without the building would probably not realize Rs. 2,000 a year as rent. To assess both the owners of the land and of the building would be taxing the property twice over. Now, as to the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, which pays Rs. 19,000 to the Colaba Land Co. annually as rent. It is a well-known fact that the building, the late Bonded Warehouse, which had cost more than Rs. 700,000, was sold once for Rs. 1,25,000 and latterly for the ridiculously low figure of Rs. 5, simply because it was hampered with this large rent from which the owner wanted to free himself. As regards the letting value of the Bonded Ware-house, I do not think that in the present depressed state of trade, it would realize Rs. 4,000 a year. Take next the case of the Fleming Mills. It is true I receive Rs. 300 per mensem as rent of the land on which these mills are built, and that I pay no assessment directly in respect of the rent I receive from this land; but that does not prove that the land is not assessed at all. If the lessees had required a deduction in the assessment to the extent of the rent paid by them, I could only be taxed on the amount of ground rent, but under my agreement with the company, all taxes are paid by them, and consequently the assessment on the building includes the rent of the land. Now, what is the difference between the position of this company and the Great Eastern, which Mr. Muncherjee has compared with it? The Great Eastern has bought the ground. Well, the money paid for the land by this company is added to its capital, and interest must be calculated upon it. The Fleming Company did not pay me a lump sum for the value of the ground, but pays me as rent the interest on that sum, and if I am to be assessed separately for this rent, I do not see why the Great Eastern Company should not be assessed separately for the value of their own ground or upon the amount of interest on the capital expended on the purchase of that land. Both the companies had to make provision for the land on which their mills were built. The one preferred to buy its ground and paid a lump sum for it and provided for paying the interest on the sum that was thus locked up; and the other, instead of capitalizing the rent, entered into a lease for the ground and made a provision to pay the rent monthly. It will be clear to the meanest comprehension that both the companies have to pay so much for the ground, the one in the shape of interest, the other as rent. If, however, upon a comparison of the extent of the buildings of each the assessment appear unequal, let it be fairly readjusted by all means, but the position of both the mills is the same as regards the land on which they are built. But there is another argument in favour of such lands not being subjected to a separate assessment. The rent of a house varies according to the locality in which it is situated, and it is therefore absurd to say that because the land belongs to one as owner and the house to another, the building only has been subjected to assessment, and that the owner of the land has escaped scot free! The lessors of land as well as all landlords always calculate whether the taxes are to be paid by them out of the rent received by them or whether they are to be paid by the lessees or tenants direct, and they fix the rent of their land or house accordingly. The rent which a property fetches, as I have said before, depends as much upon the capacity and style of the building as upon the locality in which it is situated, and as the owners of land are satisfied with comparatively lower rents, in consideration of the fact of the taxes being paid by the tenants, it is abundantly clear that the rents of the lands do not escape assessment as some people believe. The owners of the house always adds to the cost of his building the value of the land and charges rent to his tenants upon the total of the two. [illegible] it is the same whether the land belongs to him by purchase or is leased by him from another person, and when you assess the property according to its rent you certainly assess the building as well as the land, or in other words, the property as a whole. I am glad to see that the opinion of Counsel quoted in the Assessor's report is one with my views on this subject, and I am sure the Town Council will give this matter its best consideration. I quite believe it was the intention of my friend Mr. Muncherjee to lay before the Council a matter in which he thought the Municipality was suffering a loss in income, and though he has to my mind misconceived the question he might take to himself the credit of having brought forward a matter in respect of which some doubt existed, and he is deserving of thanks for having drawn the Council's attention to this important subject. In conclusion, I shall feel obliged by your laying this letter, which I have addressed you in the interests of the public, before the Town Council, with such remarks as you consider necessary.—I have, &c.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

The Commissioner said he had only to repeat what he said at the last meeting. By the Act, the properties were assessed as properties including the lands. The whole property, as it stood, was assessed at what it was worth. In the case of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company the assessment should have been on the land, as the ground rent was higher than the assessment on the property. But it was a special case.

Mr. Nanabhoy said that, under the Act, the Commissioner could not assess twice. Suppose Rs. 200 were assessed for some land on which there was no building; and when a building was erected the Commissioner charged Rs. 500 for it. Now the Commissioner might charge Rs. 300 to the landlord and Rs. 200 to the owner of the ground; but Mr. Nanabhoy argued that he could not charge Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 at the same time.

Mr. Muncherjee remarked that all land revenue was assessable. If any was allowed to escape assessment, it was a loss to the Municipality.

The Commissioner urged that when a land was built upon, it ceased to be land.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy said they had taken opinions of counsel on less important matters; and that, as this was a question of very large revenue, a case should be sent up for counsel's opinion.

Mr. Raghunath stated there was an anomaly here—why should one escape assessment if he sold his land, and why should he be assessed if he leased it? The owner of the house was charged the property rate, which included also the ground rate. Even if counsel's opinion should be taken, Mr. Raghunath apprehended it would not solve all these difficulties. The Act would have to be altered.

It was proposed by Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, and seconded by Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, that the opinion of counsel be taken whether or not the owner of the ground who leases his ground to a tenant should be taxed separately for municipal purposes distinctly from the tenant who builds a house on such rented land; or if the two interests are to be taxed together, whether the incomes of both the landlord and tenant are to be added together for the purposes of municipal taxation.

Mr. Nanabhoy said Mr. Hutchinson had been asked to attend, and he might have some explanations to offer.

Mr. Hutchinson said he had a few words to state in justification of the mode of assessment adopted by his department. He would confine his remarks to the principle adopted by him, under the late Act in assessing properties

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of the description under notice, the correctness of which was now questioned. In justification of his department, he begged to say that such properties were assessed in strict conformity with the rules framed by the solicitors of the Municipality, based upon the opinion given by Council, and which were forwarded for his guidance by Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner at the time. If the system of assessment was wrong, his department was not to blame, since it acted upon the orders of the Commissioner. Then, as regards the present Acts, Mr. Grant, and he had a conference yesterday with the solicitor of the Municipality, when Mr. Crawford stated that the principle on which such assessment were made under the former Act was not altered by the present Acts, but that the rates had to be recovered from the actual occupier as laid down in Section 70 A and not from two separate persons as allowed under the old Act if, therefore, he was assessing persons under a wrong system, it nevertheless was in strict accordance with the views of the solicitors. The letter of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy which had just been read, he thought placed the whole question very clearly before the Council while he quite agreed with that gentlemen in respect of the selling value of the buildings and lands named him. He had no hesitation in saying that in the case of the "Hemp and Jute Mills," noticed by Mr. Muncherjee Banajee, if the building which is assessed Rs. 13,000 were placed in the market, no one would give Rs. 5,000 per annum as rent for the premises, while the land would certainly not realize Rs. 3,000, without the building. With regard to the rent Rs. 19,650 per annum paid by the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company for the land formerly occupied by the late Bonded Ware-house, this was under an agreement made during the share Mania in 1864. Section 70 laid down the principle upon which the annual value of properties was to be ascertained, and that section required that this should be by "estimating the gross annual rent at which houses, buildings, and lands liable to the rates, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year." He very much doubted if any Court of Appeal would allow that, because such a rent was exacted under such an agreement, it should be assumed that that rent was what the land "might reasonably be expected to let at from year to year." His own opinion was that it would not now realize a fifth of the sum now paid.

The Chairman said he might assure Mr. Hutchinson that, in all the discussions they had on the subject, no member of the Council had the slightest idea of imputing deficiency of administration or want of proper care to him or to his department.

After some further discussion, Mr. Muncherjee's proposition was carried unanimously.

MUNICIPAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The Chairman then made the following statement of the income and expenditure of the municipal fund for the last six months :—

There is a falling off of about one lakh of rupees in the collection (municipal rates, wheel tax, and halalcore cess) notwithstanding the unexceptionally large outstanding of Rs. 3,17,543 which we had at the beginning of the year to work upon. We ought to have had at least two lakhs more than the collection made up to 30th June last. This, the Assessor and Collector explains, was due to the reduction in the number of receivers, and he has now applied for an extra grant for an increase to the receiving staff. Town and tobacco duties and contributions from insurance companies and municipal servants are well within the estimates. The fall in whole year amount of liquor licence contribution was recovered from Government during the past half year. The increase under conveyance licences is due to the unexpended balances for 1877-78 having been paid during the current year as explained in the Chief Accountant's report for 1878, pages 74 and 75. Market fees are fairly above the estimate. About Rs. 20,000 have been received in excess of the proportionate estimates for miscellaneous fines, receipts and fees. The whole year's estimate of tramway rent is fully recovered in consequence of the bill for the latter half of 1878 having been paid during the current year for the reason explained by the Chief Accountant at pages 75 and 76 of his Report for 1878. The sum of 3 lakhs drawn from Government during the past half year was fully advanced for Tulsi expenditure during the same period. Thus nothing was drawn from the sums advanced up to 31st December 1878. About Rs. 10,000 were received as deposit in excess of those refunded. The expenditure is in almost all cases within the sanctioned amounts. No portion of the cash advances to Tulsi up to 31st December 1878 having been drawn during the current year, it has caused a good saving of interest on our debt. Rs. 38,000 advanced to workshops in excess of receipts are principally for work done in the past two months, which have not yet been adjusted. Rs. 1,28,417 have been advanced out of cash balance for drainage works without selling the Government paper of the drainage loan of 27 lakhs. This also will cause a saving in interest. For the above reasons the cash balance is about Rs. 23,000 less than that required by the Act, but the same could be made up at any time by drawing portions of the loan from Government to repay the advances made from cash balance. Rs. 9,083 have been expended for deporting the Kathiawar immigrants. This includes Rs. 1,000 received from the Deccan and Khandesh Famine Relief Committee. Against this a bill has been preferred on the Bhavnagar State for Rs. 2,000, which the agent of His Highness the Thakor Sahib has promised to pay. The actual financial condition of the Municipality may be regarded as satisfactory. The account now submitted appears to me to place us in a better position than we stood on the 1st of January last, and that improved position amounts to about Rs. 75,000.

The Council then adjourned.

THE FAMINE FUND.

The *Madras Athenæum* publishes an article marked "communicated," in defence of the Government against the charges of the Chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Yule, which concludes as follows :—

When there was no famine fund available, did not the Government nobly fulfil their duty to the country by freely pouring forth their wealth on famine works for the strong, and in food and raiment for the helpless and weak? So jealous were the Government of their high prerogative of saving and preserving the lives of the people, that they even objected to private assistance being extended in that direction, and it was only after prolonged opposition on their part, that what we know as the Mansion House Fund was allowed to be distributed in the famine stricken districts of Madras and Bombay. But for this noble expenditure of their surplus revenues, the Government would have been in a financial position to bear the expenses of the Afghan war, which the very honour and prestige of the British Empire required them to wage, and to have stood the shock of the late abnormal exchange operations, without touching one anna of the people's famine money. The very safety and integrity of the Indian Empire required that Russia should have no footing in Afghanistan; and to seize and secure the northern gates of our Empire could not be accomplished without an expenditure of treasure of which the famine had robbed the country, but of which the country opportunely re-possessed itself by extra burdens borne for the purpose of preventing the possible recurrence of any similar calamity. The other cause which led to the temporary absorption of the famine fund was the terrible loss caused by the unprecedented fall in exchange. This is a subject that is so beset with difficulty that we eagerly looked for a satisfactory explanation at the hands of the eloquent Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; but we were quite disappointed by, as it appears to, his superficial allusion to the perplexing question of the day. He talks very glibly of the depreciation of silver, of the increasing value of gold, of the double standard, of bi-metallism, and above all of the attitude of France in proclaiming to the world that she is rich both in silver and gold, that she is quite prepared to buy as much of both metals as she is offered, and that it is a matter of perfect indifference to her in which metal she is called upon to pay. But why there has been this ruinous fall in exchange, and what is the real mode of solving the difficulty, we are not told. Were the great financiers of the day have been at fault, it is not for us to pretend to cut the gordian knot by suggesting a remedy. But of this we feel sure, that it was because the Government do not desire to interfere with the operations of commerce and with the natural course of business transactions, they have refrained from any attempt to check the depreciation of the rupee, or from any artificial means of preventing further fall in exchange. Although private individuals remitting money to England have largely suffered, it is quite clear that the Government have been the greatest sufferers by the fall in exchange. Their surplus revenues have been absorbed by war on the one hand, and by loss from exchange on the other; and it is on this account that they have temporarily diverted the famine fund to save the Empire from bankruptcy and the people from extra taxation; no doubt nobly resolving to fulfil their pledges to the country by forming a famine insurance fund so soon as peace time and circumstances will permit them to do so.

THE 100-TON GUN TRIALS.

The experiments with the 100-ton gun at the Woolwich proof butts were to have been concluded on the 19th at the drawbridge over the canal is rigid and immoveable until the return journey is accomplished, but some unexpected results of the one shot fired on Friday have decided the authorities to take time for consideration. It is understood that an examination of the crusher-gauges placed in the gun has revealed a high degree of pressure, which is scarcely consistant with the conditions, and hence there is a pause before proceeding to higher charges When it is remembered that 25 tons to the square inch was the safety limit in the case of the 81-ton gun, it may appear that there is nothing remarkable in a mean pressure of about 20 tons to the inch in the case of the 100-ton gun; but there are other facts to be included in the comparison, one of which is that the powder charge, although weighing about 4 cwt., was by no means large for such a gun less, in reality, by 10lb. than the maximum charge fired by the Woolwich gun last year. Again, the altered circumstances arising from the unusual shape of the projectile, which was short for the gun's length, and presented considerable area of resistance are quite at variance with previous experiences in British gunnery, and preclude the possibility of fair comparison. Another reason for the postponement is believed to be the breaking up of the Armstong shot when fired into the butts. It is not taken for granted that this failure was due to defective manufacture; for the service projectiles, however carefully made, have sometimes split into fragments before or after leaving the gun, and formerly proof shot was especially liable to this weakness, being cast with less caution than at present. It is conjectured that the breaking up was caused by the projectile striking against another lying buried in the sand of the butts, and it is asserted that even if it parted immediately upon leaving the gun there would be little possibility at so short a range of any of the fragments going over the butts. There are, however, two more projectiles of the some workmanship to be fired before the proof is completed, and as it is arranged that the three other 100-ton guns shall be subjected to the same test, the bad luck of the first shot has occasioned some misgivings. The gun has been examined by taking impressions of the bore, and as far as can be ascertained by this test, it is found to be no worse for the preliminary ordeal through which it has passed.

Marriage by Telegraph.—They are certainly very go-a-head people in America. We see it stated that "a gentleman of Owatonna, being desirous of uniting himself to a lady of Milwaukee caused the fair damsel to attend at the telegraph office of the latter place, attended by his brother, the officiating clergyman, while he himself appeared in person at the other end of the cable; and the appointed service having been telegraphed between the two places, and the usual consent obtained from both parties, the twain were declared to be one."

Opera and Theatre Prospects in Calcutta.—"As I predicted all along would be the case, though I was often contradicted, the scheme for getting out an Italian Opera Company has failed. But if the subscribers are really in earnest in their wish to have a company next cold season, I can give them a hint which may help to fulfil their wishes. Let them write to Mr. Nazir, the Parsee impressario at Bombay, and I dare say for the thirty-six thousand odd rupees already subscribed, he will bring them quite as good a company as they would have had for the full amount of their subscription. He has offered to bring an efficient company, as good as Signor Cagli brought last cold weather, with a chorus and orchestra, for two months to Madras for a subscription of Rs. 12,000, and I should imagine that he would be able to do the same for Calcutta for five months, and our season now does not last any longer, for Rs. 36,000. At any rate it is worth a trial. Theatrical prospects seem to be as bad as operatic, and after diligent enquiries I can get no information as to any company being likely to come here, either from England or Australia."—"The Week," *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*

VISIT TO ISANDULA.

(*Daily News' Special Correspondent.*)

RORKE'S DRIFT, May 21.

A telegram has informed you of the intention to penetrate to Isandhlwana from this point by a cavalry brigade and the dispositions therefore. The right wing of the Lancers, under Lowe, and two guns, under Colonel Harness, left Landsman's Drift yesterday on the march to the bivouac at Rorke's Drift. As the detachment approached the latter place it crowned a ridge. On the plain below was visible a beautiful spectacle. The rest of the brigade, marching from its bivouac of the previous night, was advancing, deployed in successive waves, each wave some distance apart. In each line were three squadrons, one of the blue-clad Lancers, and dancing pennons in the centre, and on the left flank one squadron of red-coated dragoons. The force was working in rank entire, which in practice enlarges a cavalry brigade into a cavalry division, and the lines were moving at a sharp trot over the flat but very rough country, the big English horses negotiating the rocks, boulders, holes, and dongas, with great agility.

The cavalry bivouac was on the table land close to the new Fort Melville, where the Rorke's Drift garrison is now quartered, and in full view was the old fort, the scene of the memorable defence of Jan. 22. Many make pilgrimage to the spot now historical and wonder with admiration glowing in their hearts, how a handful of soldiers, however stouthearted, could have held a position so bad and a structure so feeble successfully against an assault, so fierce, so overwhelming in strength, and greatly strengthened since Zulus assailed it. It has been abandoned for Fort Melville. The house is roofless, the grain sacks are being removed, and there remains little to tell of the glorious defence save the trim little graveyard behind, wherein fenced, planted, and kept green by surviving comrades, lie the heroes who perished in the conflict. A neat hewn monument in the centre commemorates their names, and stones are laid in the form of a cross on the sods that cover their graves.

Bengough's Natives, marching through Landsman's Drift over night, were camped out in the vicinity, and had sent spies across the Buffalo river towards Isandhlwana. These returned at night with reports that two Zulu bodies, each about 200 strong, were in the kraals near the scene of the massacre, but somewhat beyond, engaged apparently in gathering the ripening crops for conveyance into the interior. General Marshall was naturally anxious to strike these heavily, but so nimble in escape are the Zulus, and so difficult to surprise, that it was quite a chance whether his enterprise would have any success. He could, however, but try, and after consultation with Colonel Lowe, Captain Shepstone, Colonel Glyn, Major Bengough, and others who had made themselves acquainted with the country, he devised a scheme of procedure for the morrow. The road from Rorke's Drift to Isandhlwana extends due east. About three miles on the road the Bashee River opens up in a north-east direction, a precipitous hill intervening between it and the opener country about Isandhlwana. This hill is an outlying spur of Ingnoti mountain range lying further into the interior in the same direction, but it is divided from the latter near the head of the Bashee Valley by a narrow gap through which lies what was considered a probable line of escape for the Zulu fugitives from a hostile force approaching by the direct road on Isandhlwana. Colonel Drury Lowe accordingly was ordered to leave his bivouac at 4 a. m; with one wing of the Lancers and one wing of the Dragoons, to cross the river, press up the Bashee Valley and swing round into this gap, which he was to reach soon after daylight, and hold until communication should reach him from the main column. This latter, consisting of the Lancers, one wing of the Dragoons, Harness' two guns, Bengough's natives five companies of the second 24th, from Fort Melville with a small detachment of Natal Volunteers, was to start an hour later, and follow the direct road made in January by Lord Chelmsford. It leads to Isandhlwana. The British infantry was to constitute a reserve halting, halfway, Colonel Glyn considering it would be overtasked by the march to Isandhlwana and back in one day. Isandhlwana is distant from Rorkes Drift about eleven miles. Bengough's natives were to ascend the precipitous hill already mentioned, clear it, and constitute a link between the lower force and the main column, whose *metier* should be to head with all expedition direct by road on Isandhlwana. In the Zulus were caught in the toils of this tactique so much the better. In any event the visit was to be paid to the scene of the ill-fated conflict, from which all the previous expeditions, injudiciously made in scanty strength, has been somewhat ignominiously chased by the Zulus. It had also been determined to remove if possible a number of the waggons standing abandoned at Isandhlwana, for which purpose, the main body was accompained by large teams of army service horses and mules.

At night there reached the general in his bivouac tidings from the Lower Tugela that Cetywayo had tendered his submission, and that John Dunn had gone into the King's kraal on a mission resulting from this communication. This intelligence, which was not official, occasioned much disquietude when learned by the troops, who burned for fighting; and it was unexpected, since information considered trustworthy had reached us that Cetywayo had abandoned, and indeed burnt, his Ulundi kraal, and had retired into the country beyond, which the Zulus are said to regard as inaccessible by white men. This morning in midst of bitter cold and darkness Lowe led his cavalry men out of the bivouac, and groped his way down to the rugged ford across the Buffalo river. The main column followed in equal darkness, day only beginning when the force having crossed, the squadron began to form line on the slope beyond. Col. Alexander's wing offered to go onward, and led the way, but their front again was covered by the ubiquitous native scouts, mounted on their rats of ponies. As we crossed the Bashee Valley near its lower end, we saw Lowe's column pressing on in extended order, already several miles up the valley on its turning movement. At the crossing of the Bashee Bengough's natives, who had been following the cavalry in the main column, went to the left, confronting the precipitous hill, and ascended it with great resolution and surprising agility under their gallant and enterprising leader. The 2nd-4th formed up in the valley in support. At the top of the ascent beyond the Bashee, which the Dragoon Guards crowned in dashing style, we saw on our left front, rising above the surrounding country, the steep, isolated, and almost inaccessible hill, or rather crag of Isandhlwana, the contour of its rugged crest strangely resembling a side view of a couchant lion. On the lower neck of the high ground on its right were clearly visible up against the sky line the abandoned waggons of the destroyed column. No Zulus were seen. Flanking parties covered the hills on either side the track, along which the head of the column pressed at a trot with small detachments of Natal Carbineers in front of the Dragoon Guards. Now we were down in the last dip, had crossed the rocky bed of the little stream, and were cantering up the slope that stretched up to the crest on which were the waggons. Already tokens of the combat and bootless flight were apparent. The line of retreat towards Fugitive's Drift, along which through a clink in the Zulu environment, our unfortunate comrades who thus far survivided tried to escape, lay athwart a rocky slope to our right front with a precipitous ravine at its base. In this ravine dead men lay thick—mere bones, with toughened, discoloured skin like leather covering them, and clinging tight to them, the flesh all wasted away. Some were almost wholly dismembered, heaps of clammy yellow bones. I forbear to describe the faces with their blackened features and beards blanched by rain and sun. Every man had been disembowelled. Some were scalped, and others subjected to yet ghastlier mutilation. The clothes had lasted better than the poor bodies they covered, and helped to keep the skeletons together. All the way up the slope, I traced, by the ghastly token of dead men, the fitful line of flight Most of the men hereabouts were infantry of the 24th. It was like a long string with knots in it, the string formed of single corpses, the knots of clusters of dead where, as it seemed, little groups might have gathered to make a hopeless, gallant stand and die. I came on a gully with a gun limber jammed on its edge, and the horses, their hides scored with assagai stabs, hanging in their harness down the steep face of the ravine. A little further on was a broken and battered ambulance waggon, with its team of mules mouldering in their harness, and around lay the corpses of soldiers, poor helpless wretches, dragged out of an intercepted vehicle, and done to death without a chance for life.

Still following the trail of bodies through long rank grass and among stores, I approached the crest. Here the slaughtered ones lay very thick, so that the string became a broad belt. Many hereabouts wore the uniform of the Natal Police. On the bare ground, on the crest itself, among the waggons, the dead were less thick, but on the slope beyond, on which from the crest we looked down, the scene was the saddest and more full of weired desolation than any I had yet gazed upon. There was none of the stark, blood-curdling horror of a recent battle-field; no pool of yet wet blood; no raw gaping wounds; no torn red flesh that seems yet quivering. Nothing of all that makes the scene of yesterday's battle so rampantly ghastly shocked the senses A strange dead calm reigned in this solitude of nature; grain had grown luxuriantly round the waggons, sprouting from the seed that dropped from the loads, falling in soil fertilised by the life-blood of gallant men. So long in most places had grown the grass that it mercifully shrouded the dead, whom four long months to-morrow we have left unburied.

As one strayed aimlessly about one stumbled in the grass over skeletons that rattled to the touch. Here lay a corpse with a bayonet jammed into the mouth up to the socket, transfixing the head and mouth a foot into the ground. There lay a form that seemed cosily curled in calm sleep, turned almost on its face, but seven assegais stabs have pierced the back. Most, however, lay flat on the back, with the arms stretched widely out, and hands clenched. I noticed one dead man under a waggon, with his head on a saddle for a pillow, and a tarpaulin drawn over him, as if he had gone to sleep, and died so. In a patch of long grass, near the right flank of the camp, lay Durnford's body, the long moustache still clinging to the withered skin of the face. Captain Shepstone recognised him at once, and identified him yet further by rings on the finger and a knife with the name on it in the pocket, which relics were brought away. Durnford had died hard—a central figure of a knot of brave men who had fought it out around their chief to the bitter end. A stalwart Zulu, covered by his shield, lay at the colonel's feet. Around him, almost in a ring, lay about a dozen dead men, half being Natal carbineers, riddled by assegai stabs. These gallant fellows were easily identified by their comrades who accompanied the column. Poor Lieutenant Scott was hardly at all decayed. Clearly they had rallied round Durnford in a last despairing attempt to cover the flank of the camp, and had stood fast from choice, when they might have essayed to fly for their horses. Close beside the dead at the picquet line. A gulley traverses the ground in fornt of the camp. About 400 paces beyond this was the ground of the battle before the troops broke from their formation, and on both sides this gully the dead lie very thickly. In one place nearly 50 of the 24th lie almost touching, as if they had fallen in rallying square. The line of straggling rush-back to camp is clearly marked by the skeletons all along the front. Durnford's body was wrapped in a tarpaulin and buried under a heap of stones. The Natal Carbineers buried their dead comrades roughly. The gunners did the same by theirs Efforts were made at least to concel all the bodies of the men who had not belonged to the 24th Regiment. These were left untouched by special orders from General Newdigate. General Marshall had nourished a natural and seemly wish to give interment to all our dead who so long have lain, bleaching at Isandhlwana, but it appears that the 24th wishes to perform this office themselves, thinking it right that both battalions should be represented, and that the ceremony should be postponed till the end of the campaign. In vain Marshall offered to convey a burial party of the regiments with tools from Rorke's Dirift in wagons. One has some sympathy with the claim of the regiment to bury its own dead, but why postpone the interment till only a few loose bones can be gathered? As the matter stands, the Zulus, who have carefully buried their own dead, who do not appear to have been very numerous, will come back to-morrw to find that we visited the place, not to bury our dead but to remove a batch of wagons.

Wandering about the desolate camp, amid the sour odour of stale death, was sickening. I chanced on many sad relics—letters from home, photographs, journals, blood-stained books, packs of cards. Lord Chelmsford's copying book, containing an impression of his correspondence with the Horse Guards, was found in one of his portmanteaus, and identified, in a kraal two miles off. Colonel Harness was busily engaged collecting his own belongings. Colonel Glyn found a letter from himself to Lieutenant Melvill, dated the day before the fight. The ground was strewn with brushes, toilet bags, pickle bottles, and unbroken tins of preserved meats and milk. Forges and bellows remained standing ready for the recommencement of work. The waggons in every case had been emptied, and the contents rifled. Bran lay spilt in heaps. Scarcely any arms were found and no ammunition. There were a few stray bayonets and assegais, rusted with blood. No firearms.

All this time teams of horses were being hitched somehow on to the soundest of the waggons till about 40 fit to travel had been collected on the crest. Scouting parties had been firing the Zulu kraals around, which were blazing brilliantly. A report came in that some of these had been occupied the previous night, and had been hurriedly abandoned, the shields and assegais being left behind. Smouldering ashes were found in one, but not a single Zulu was visible, not even the old women. All had cleared off, and Lowe's detachment joined from the burning movement, without having fired a shot or struck a blow. By twelve noon the recovered waggons had started under escort for Rorke's Drift, and soon after the return march commenced, and was finished without incident.

I shall offer few comments on the Isandhlwana position. Had the world been searched for a position offering the easiest facilities for being surprised, none could have been well found to surpass it. The position seems to offer a premium on disaster, and asks to be attacked. In the rear laagered waggons would have discounted its defects; but the camp was more defenceless than an English village. Systematic scouting could alone have justified such a position, and this too clearly cannot have been carried out. I much wish we had remained on the ground long enough to remove every evidence of the combat, bring back or destroy all the waggons, and construct a redoubt in the neighbourhood to be held permanently by a strong detachment of infantry. The moral effect of this would, I think, have been great, and I should have been pleased had a Cavalry Brigade carried out a more extended operation, and at least have chevied the Zulus out of the Umquoto mountain, but Marshall was under engagement with Newdigate to risk little and to join him early in anticipation of a speedy advance. There is some hope of the commencement of this on Saturday next. Possibly simultaneous advances may be made from Conference Hill and from Landsman's Drift direct, the latter heading north-east, passing to the north of the Umquoto range. Marshall's brigade joins Newdigate at Landsman's Drift to-morrow, all well.

NOTICES.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct nformation.

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CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—Eno's Fruit Salt, Fruit Saline, or Fruit Powder.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

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